

COMPROMISE
BY AMERICANS
NOW HOPED FORFrench Believe This Solution
Will Be Reached
at Paris ParleyPROTEST IS RAISED
AGAINST SECRECYLogan-Churchill Conversations
Indicate That an Accord
Will Be ReachedBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON.
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Not until Monday next will the financial conference sit in full session. There is some protest against the secrecy which is proposed by the French. Etienne Clementel, French Minister of Finance, asked Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a consultation and enjoined him to secrecy in regard to the proceedings. In what are called unofficial meetings, however, the two men are engaged in a formal character. They are being held before definite groups or definite subjects. When they have reached a decision in the so-called private conversations, they will be registered at a plenary conference.

Naturally, there is a feeling that the French could have obtained a stronger position by boldly facing publicity than by shrinking into the obscurity now desired. It is not likely that a knowledge of the proceedings will be kept from the American press, and, therefore, the attempt at concealment is exceedingly foolish.

Optimism Prevails

An optimistic feeling prevails. It is believed that work pursued in small committees would lead to greater progress than if the experts should confront the various problems which affect them particularly and present their reports to the delegates. There is the question of percentage and priority, there is the question of whether the American demand for occupation costs and damage to property will be met.

The Logan-Churchill conversations indicate that an accord will be reached without great difficulty, but until the two statements arrive at the same conclusion, it is idle to speculate. It is only necessary to state that Mr. Churchill is exceptionally conciliatory and that James A. Logan Jr. is putting the American claims no higher than is necessary. There is hope in French circles that America will be satisfied with a compromise. The British, however, appear to think that despite the large American representation, the negotiations will have to be started directly with Washington.

Screen of Silence

At any rate between now and Monday a good deal can happen behind the screen of silence which has been erected while the ministers are working out a solution. It is hoped that there will be serious consideration of the French case before the Americans and British act independently as they seem about to do.

In spite of the secrecy, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that America is practically assured the debt problem will not be discussed officially, and on the technical matters treated Mr. Logan and Mr. Churchill will be in eventual agreement on the lines of the American demands, namely, 100 percent.

It is believed that although Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clementel will not disclose any information, the American delegates decline to be tied by any oath and that all proper news will be sent to the respondents. Ion T. C. Bratianu from Rumania protested against a statement in the report of the experts that Rumania had received more than it was entitled to. The incident is not considered to have serious consequences. Generally the conference is moving along technical lines, and although entangling much work is yielding little in the way of tangible results.

British Press Comments
on Financial Conference

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Dissatisfaction with America's claims for war losses crops out again in today's newspaper comment on the Paris financial conference, although several of the editorial writers remain silent on the subject.

The Westminster Gazette, regretting that the conference meets in an unfavorable atmosphere, says: "The attitude of the United States so easily lends itself to distortion as huckstering that it is difficult to expect very favorable consideration for it." Admitting that if a long period for paying the American claims is conceded, it is hardly worth while troubling over much about them, the paper nevertheless contends that the United States does not seem to have a legal claim, in as much as it did not ratify the Versailles Treaty.

"The British offer of arbitration (on the claims question) was perfectly reasonable," the paper continues, "and the American rejection of the proposal is indefensible. If the allied conference should support the British contention, it is difficult to see how the United States could object."

The Daily Mail's comment is concerned chiefly with the interrelated debt settlement, and it declares that the British funding agreement with the United States constitutes "one of the most serious obstacles to a satisfactory settlement in Paris." The paper also attributes "the fact that France has hitherto obtained practically nothing in reparation from Germany."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Britain Warns Ibn Saud
to Stop Raids on Iraq

By The Associated Press
Bagdad, Iraq, Jan. 9

IN CONSEQUENCE of raids recently made by Akhwan tribesmen on the Iraq tribes 70 miles southwest of Nasiriyah, a strong force of airplanes yesterday located the raiders and attacked them with bombs and machine guns, killing 50 men and many camels.

The British High Commissioner has sent a strong note to Ibn Saud to the effect that the raids must cease and the loot be returned; otherwise the raiders will be severely punished in future.

UNDERWOOD BILL
FINALLY PASSEDSenate 48 to 37, Decides on
Private Ownership for
Muscle Shoals Plant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Having accepted the Underwood private operation bill as a substitute for the Norris Government operation plan, the Senate is making a final effort to get the long-pending question of the disposition of Muscle Shoals into conference with the House.

The Underwood measure was approved over the Norris plan by a vote of 48 to 37, but with several substitutes for it now pending, leaders on both sides of the chamber had some doubt that this bill would constitute the final expression of the Senate on the subject.

George W. Norris (R.) Senator from Nebraska, charged before the vote was taken that the Administration was using the Underwood bill solely as a vehicle for the defeat of his own Government operation plan, and intended to drop it, once his bill was defeated.

On the vote, 30 Republicans, including most of the administration leaders, supported the Underwood substitute. Twenty Democrats opposed it.

Immediately after the vote a new substitute was put forward by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, proposing a presidential commission to determine what should be done with Muscle Shoals, its decision to be finally subject to presidential approval.

Another pending substitute by William L. Dyer (R.), Senator from Washington, would refer the question to a presidential commission to report recommendations to the new Congress.

The Underwood measure finally passed by the Senate, it will have to go to conference for consideration along with the House bill accepting Henry Ford's offer, which, since the House action, has been withdrawn.

OFFICIAL PROPOSES
LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9 (Special).—Charles P. Sisson, new Attorney General of the State, says he will utilize every power and resource of his office to stamp out gambling and the illegal liquor traffic.

Mr. Sisson says: "I am informed that certain gambling places have closed their doors since I came to office. I am confident that if they do so, the law will be invoked against them and that convictions by jury will be followed by jail sentences. If the courts will follow my recommendations, as I believe they will, the State will be made to Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua."

CARMEN GETTING BACK PAY

Employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive today and tomorrow approximately \$200,000 in back wages, authorized by the arbitration board Oct. 15, which granted an increase to the Carmen Union last night, at which the newly-elected 1925 officers were installed.

World News in Brief

San Salvador—An aerial passenger, freight and mail service between the United States and Central America will be inaugurated shortly. The headquarters will be Guatemala City and flights will be to San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

St. Louis—Casper S. Yost, president of the American Society Newspaper Editors, has received a telegram from President Coolidge accepting an invitation to address the society at a dinner in Washington the evening of Jan. 17, Franklin's birthday.

Sacramento—Both the Senate and the Assembly of the California Legislature have adopted the resolution ratifying the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

New York—The mid-winter meeting of the executive committee of the American Bar Association will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12 and 13. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, president of the association, will preside.

Chicago—More than 3000 stills recently were confiscated by Federal prohibition agents in a series of raids covering the Maxwell Street market. Twenty-five hundred hydrometers were taken and 100 persons were arrested. The stills and other devices were on open sale in six shops bordering the market. The raids followed sixty days of investigation by the Government in which nearly \$6000 was spent in procuring evidence.

New York—H. L. Horning of Waukegan, Wis., was elected president of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the annual dinner of the society here.

STERLING ADVANCES
TO NEW HIGH LEVEL;
NOW APPROACHES PAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Sterling exchange today advanced another step toward par, the demand rate at the opening of the local foreign exchange market moving up almost a cent to \$4.78 1/2, within about 8 cents of the gold parity basis.

Sterling later extended its gain to 4.79. Dealers reported that the advance was assisted by the conversion of some of the British capital, which has been on deposit in this country back into sterling.

The strength of the pound here was in line with an earlier rise in London, which carried the rate above \$4.79.

Norwegian kroner also advanced, touching the highest point since 1923, at 15.31 cents.

NICARAGUANS PLEAD
FOR TROOPS TO STAY

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 9.—The order for the withdrawal of the American marines from Nicaragua this month is causing some concern as the Government is without proper military and police protection. It has relied upon the marines to maintain peace and security and believed they would not be withdrawn until a constabulary, officered by Americans, had been organized.

The plans for the constabulary already have been formulated by American officers, and President Solano has requested that the marines be permitted to remain in the country for the present.

LAND CLAIMS BOW
TO MEXICAN LAWS

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Mexican Government will not pay indemnities to foreigners whose lands here are seized and divided if these expropriations are accomplished within the scope of the land division laws. This declaration was made by Aaron Saez, Foreign Secretary, when asked if the Government would pay the indemnities within the 90 days specified by the claims convention between Mexico and other countries, including the United States.

Señor Saez explained that the claims conventions refer to cases in which the expropriations are accomplished outside the Mexican laws. In these cases indemnity would be paid immediately, as provided by the conventions. When the land seizures were lawfully carried out, however, foreigners could not expect indemnity.

The first sitting of the Mexican-American Special Claims Commission is scheduled for Jan. 15, when the United States will have returned from Peru, where he went to attend the Ayacucho celebration, commemorating the centenary of Peruvian independence.

DR. RIDDELL'S POSITION
CONFIRMED BY PREMIER

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Government, in a letter from W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, issued by the secretary, confirms the appointment of an official representative to Geneva in the person of Dr. A. H. Ridgell. In the course of the letter Mr. King says that occasionally the official appointed will act in substitution for the Canadian Government delegate.

The first action in the last-named matter, however, has had to do with immediate compliance with the provisions under contract as a member of the staff of the International Labor Office and as an official he was deemed ineligible to participate in the governing body's deliberations at yesterday's meeting.

DRASTIC MOTOR LAW SOUTH

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Passage by the next General Assembly of a law to prohibit a person convicted of operating a motorcar while intoxicated from every driving again is the object of a movement in Kentucky headed by the Louisville Safety Council and the Louisville Times.

Amsterdam (AP)—An ambitious project of a world flight embracing all five continents is planned for early in 1926 by Lieut. G. A. Kopp, chief instructor at the Soesterberg military airfield. He proposes to use a big seaplane embodying all the latest improvements and fly from Amsterdam across Europe and via the West Indies to North America and back home.

Washington—Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, have signed a treaty between the United States and Canada for the extradition from one country to another of citizens charged with violation of narcotic laws.

Santiago, Chile—At a convention, the United parties, including the parties opposed to President Alessandri and the Liberal Alliance, chose as their candidate for the Presidential election next May, Ladislao Errazuriz, leader of the Unionist Liberals.

Rio de Janeiro (AP)—Since an enterprising American concern started four years ago to sell automobiles to Rio de Janeiro chauffeurs on the installment plan, the city has become overcrowded with taxicabs. Of the 8000 machines in the city, nearly 6000 operate for hire, and the owner-chauffeurs have been working overtime to meet their payments.

Berlin (AP)—Since the rentmark was stabilized, Berlin has become a better city in which to live. Such would seem to be the opinion of at least 42,885 Germans who swelled the population of the capital during the first nine months of 1924.

COOLIDGE PLAN
OF RAIL MERGER
MOST FAVOREDCompany Officials Urge
'Permissive System' of
Consolidation Before I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Legislation to authorize "a permissive system" of railroad consolidation over a period of years was urged before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives. He declared any attempt by the Interstate Commerce Commission to market "compulsory" geographical consolidations "was certain to fail of its object."

The plan most favored by railroad experts, Mr. Thom said, would follow the lines of President Coolidge's recommendations in his message of December, 1923, whereby railroads would be permitted to work out proposed combinations and the commission would decide whether they were in the public interest.

"That is the only way you will have any success in transportation mergers," he said. "It would do away at once with the fear that some railroads would be taken into the combination on the basis of an excess value computed from the cost of their reconstruction. Rather they would all come in on the basis of their value to the combination."

Furthermore, the railroad counsel argued that in order to prevent a grave prejudice to the success of mergers, the work now being done by the commission should be stopped forthwith.

"No application for a merger could be considered on its merits," he declared. "If the commission felt that its approval meant the scrapping of years of work."

"We believe the present law to be thoroughly unsound because it loses sight of the fundamental conditions surrounding the problem."

Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, a co-author of the transportation act, called attention to the many objections which had been made in the chamber and form an independent exchange. Withdrawal of the plan from the Senate, he said, would be a "grave mistake."

Senator Cummins also agreed with the witness that "there is much logic in the argument that the commission should be relieved of the duty of promoting a general consolidation plan."

Mr. Thom urged retention of provisions of the present law which, he said, made possible the recent Nickel Plate and Southern Pacific acquisitions.

JAPAN DECLARED
MOST FRIENDLYIts Policy at Opium Parley
May React Favorably

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 9.—The Japanese policy at the Geneva Opium Conference is likely to have a favorable effect on its interests in the Pacific. A cablegram sent to Washington yesterday from Stephen G. Porter, who, although here as head of the United States opium delegation is at the same time apparently trying to carry on certain important functions as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

This telegram referring to the British resolution, aiming at the calling of a conference of the powers abutting on the Pacific to consider the problem of Japan, gives instructions for calling a meeting of the committee to report on the resolution for a negative recommendation.

In other words to kill the British resolution, which is a proposal that Japan has been more friendly at the present conference.

The resolution in question asked for a conference of white nations bordering on the Pacific, of which the United States is a member. Mr. Porter learned on his return from a trip to Tunis. He thereupon called to Henry W. Temple, ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee in Mr. Porter's absence, suggesting the adoption of a negative report by the committee as affecting Japan, adding that he would approve such action.

BRITAIN INCREASES
TOURIST TRAFFIC
TO SOUTH AMERICA

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The impending visit of the Prince of Wales to the Argentine has given a fillip to the tourist traffic to South America. Shipping agents here say more people are booking passage to the southern American continent than ever before.

Every ship leaving England is comfortably filled with passengers, some merely tourists, others combining business and pleasure in visiting big cities, while several are planning tours of the whole of South America.

The Argentine Consul, General Percy, declared that the statement of popularity of the southern continent cannot be solely attributed to the Prince of Wales' visit, but is largely due to the fact that this year marks the centenary of the treaty between Great Britain and Argentina by which the latter was first recognized as a separate country.

SENATOR BINGHAM SWORN IN
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Hiram Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, took the oath of office as United States Senator today and was assigned to the committees on military affairs and postoffice and roads.

Archaeology in India Reveals
Civilization of 5000 Years AgoPunjab and Sind Discoveries, Allied to Sumerian
Antiquities, Indicate an Indian Culture That
Reaches Back Incalculable Centuries

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Indians have always been proud of their age-old civilization, and they believe that it is as ancient as any in Asia. Archaeology has now discovered definite monumental evidence to justify their belief. Knowledge of Indian antiquities had previously extended up to 2500 years, but now in the light of fresh discoveries, this period is doubled, and it is apparent that 5000 years ago the Indians were living in well-built cities and were in possession of a relatively mature civilization with a high standard of art and craftsmanship.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, in the course of a communication to the press, gives details of the remarkable discoveries recently made by the archaeological department in the Punjab and Sind, opening up a link in the ancient Indian civilization and the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia, some 5000 years ago.

Unknown to Photographic Script

The remains brought to light at Harappa in the Punjab and at Mohenjo Daro in Sind include houses built of baked bricks, and provided with well-constructed water conduits, covered by marble slabs. Among smaller antiquities are new types of coins or tokens, curious stone rings, dice, and most important of all, a B. C. of a civilization which is widely spread and seemingly as widespread as the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia, with conclusive evidence of a close contact between the two countries.

All that can be positively affirmed at the present moment, according to the statement of Sir John Marshall, is that these discoveries have established once for all the existence of an Indian civilization in the third millennium B. C. of a civilization which is widely spread and seemingly as widespread as the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia, with conclusive evidence of a close contact between the two countries.

GRAIN BOARD
QUITS CHAMBER
WORLD COURT
MOVE PLANNED

Dissolution of Connection
Approved by Directors—
New Rules Projected

Meeting to Be Held in Boston
of Group Favoring
American Entry

Grain, flour and commission merchants comprising the grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have voted to dissolve all connections with the chamber and form an independent exchange. Withdrawal of the grain board has been sanctioned by directors of the chamber, which organized the grain board more than a quarter of a century ago.

Four merchants held a meeting at the old chamber building yesterday afternoon, at which rules governing trading in flour as enforced by the chamber and the chamber and form an independent exchange. Withdrawal of the grain board has been sanctioned by directors of the chamber, which organized the grain board more than a quarter of a century ago.

Members of the various trades involved will meet again at the old chamber building Jan. 13, to receive the report of the special committee appointed to prepare a charter and suitable by-laws. The grain board has secured a three-year lease on the old quarters known as the "trade floor" and will decide upon a distinctive name for the place.

It is planned to have the new organization functioning by Feb. 1. Detailed statistics have been kept by chamber groups for some years, and the trade floor, including receipts of flour, grains, wool, cotton, lumber, coal and produce. Other statistics also have been kept and files cover a long period. The chamber has not decided to continue its work, and it has not been decided as yet whether the new organization will take over the work.

COURT PERMITS BASSO
TO SING AT WASHINGTON

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Feodor Chaliapin, internationally known basso with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, today received the sanction of the courts to appear in the opera "Faust," in Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, as the result of a ruling by Judge Hugo M. Friend.

The ruling modified a temporary injunction granted some weeks ago by Judge Ira Ryner, at the request of the Chicago Opera Company, and which restrained Mr. Chaliapin from appearing in Washington on that date. Mr. Chaliapin and his agents, however, have been restraining Judge Friend's order from advertising his appearance in Washington before he sings there.

KENNEBEC RIVER
TUNNEL PROPOSEDPromoters See Great Advantage
Over Bridge

BATH, Me., Jan. 9 (Special).—A new phase in the long-drawn-out controversy over bridging the Kennebec River at this point is a project to build a \$5,000,000 tunnel under the river between this city and Woolwich by a corporation which is said to be in the process of organization and which will ask for a charter from the present Legislature.

The proposed tunnel would contain two tubes, one for automobiles and general highway traffic and the other for the Maine Central Railroad. It would run beneath the river between the two highway ferry sites, so that rail and highway traffic could be diverted to it with but little difficulty.

John F. O'Rourke, a constructing engineer of New York, who has built 53 tunnels and is now engaged in building the Oakland-Alameda tunnel in California, is said to be one of the men interested in the project. L. E. Jeddell, an Auburn business man, is actively interested in the promotion of the tunnel plan. He says that a tunnel would entirely eliminate navigation and other perplexing problems which bridgebuilding would meet.

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Rail Workers Prove
Dry Law's Benefits

Special Correspondence
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7

"MY OBSERVATION among labor people, especially among railroad people, is that prohibition is the greatest thing that ever happened for them," said Joseph Lee, member of the State Workmen's Compensation Board, who, like his brother, Sigmund A. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is a prominent labor leader.

"The railroads have felt the great benefits of the abolition of the open saloon, and making liquor illegal was a great step toward bringing happiness into thousands of homes. I believe it is about time the American Federation of Labor abandoned the policy of lining up for wines and beer."

GERMANY STILL
SEEKS CABINETDr. Hans Luther May Be
Commissioned With Task
of Forming a Ministry

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Chancellor, has failed to form a government, even without attempting to include the German People's Party whose attitude has been currently considered responsible for the failure of his other five attempts. Thus Germany, still weeks after the elections, is still without an official government.

All yesterday it seemed almost certain he would give up the effort. Dr. Hans Luther, Minister of Finance; Dr. Gessler, Minister of Interior, and Dr. Gessler, Minister of Defense, all three refused to remain in the Cabinet if the German People's Party were excluded. Two secretaries of state, who were to take over the ministries of economics and railways, also refused to accept portfolios.

A Patient Chancellor

The matter was complicated even more when it became known yesterday that Dr. Hoeft, Minister of Posts and Occupied Territories, appeared to be involved in a bank scandal of great dimensions which is being uncovered here at present.

Dr. Marx, who is noted for his patience and perseverance, was on the brink of handing his commission back to the President in view of these difficulties when the Roman Catholics decided that since, in their opinion, there was no reason to change the policy pursued by the last Government, Dr. Marx should stick to his task of forming a Government and await developments in Parliament.

Arbitration Proposed

Should he not succeed in forming a cabinet in the course of today, it is believed Dr. Marx will be commissioned to undertake this task. He is known as a very energetic man and since he is also very conservative he would probably be supported by the Conservatives and the German People's Party, but then it is doubtful whether the Roman Catholics would help him and thus the crisis would commence all over again. The final alternative would, perhaps, be Dr. Joseph Wirth at the head of a Weimer coalition, including the Social Democrats.

Now that the possibility that Dr. Marx may yet form a Cabinet has increased again, an article in last night's Germania, which is the Chancellor's mouthpiece, in which suggestion is made that the question whether Germany complied with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles or not should be submitted to the Court of Arbitration gains in interest. The Court of Arbitration has been recommended for so many other important questions; why not for disarmament the paper asks.

LABOR OPPOSES
RAILWAY RESERVEEngineers Say It Might Be
Used to Break Strikes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The War Office scheme for the formation of a small supplementary railway reserve for service overseas has raised a storm in labor circles. The joint committee of the National Union of Railwaymen at Nottingham last night passed a resolution demanding its withdrawal under a walkout threat.

John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, also published a protest. The men allege that the proposed reserve, being under military discipline, might be used to suppress any railway walkout here, as they recall was done in France in 1919 when railway strikers were compelled to return to duty as soldiers.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in official circles that these apprehensions are groundless, since the new scheme only adds locomotive and traffic heads to railway managers who are already liable for overseas military service in any national emergency and even these few individuals could not be used as strike breakers, since they are not being made available for home duty.

This explanation leaves the men apprehensive, nevertheless, since they feel their position is unstable in the face of the growing criticism of existing conditions, which enable the public transport services to secure under a walkout threat more favorable remuneration than obtains among corresponding workers in unsheltered trades.

LABOR LEADERS
ASK DRY REGIME
OF NEW CHIEFElevation of William Green
to Presidency Welcomed
by ProhibitionistsMODIFICATION POLICY
REVERSAL INDICATEDHeads of Brotherhoods Declare for Complete Ban on
Liquor Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Sentiment favoring reversal of the American Federation of Labor's official attitude and the substitution of a policy in support of national prohibition under the régime of William Green, who has succeeded Samuel Gompers as president, is disclosed in interviews with prominent labor leaders in numerous midwest cities have given The Christian Science Monitor.

Their statements indicate the consensus that the present advocacy of a light-wines-and-beer policy by the federation's national executive committee is out of harmony with the beneficial economic and moral results accruing to working people throughout the United States under prohibition.

Change in Policy Hoped For

The expressions range from that of J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of Kansas City, Kan., that a strong dry stand by Mr. Green is essential if he is to measure up to responsibilities of his high office; to the hope expressed by Victor S. Purdy, secretary Oklahoma State Federation of Labor, that the federation will now change its policy on prohibition and give attention to the conviction that outlawing of liquor has proved a boon to labor. The Minnesota telegraphers predicate their appeal on resolutions of protest against prohibition modification adopted by the Grand Division, Order of Telegraphers, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Oklahoma dispatch shows outspoken disagreement with the Gompers modification policy—disagreement founded on the conviction that outlawing of liquor has proved a boon to labor. The Minnesota telegraphers predicate their appeal on resolutions of protest against prohibition modification adopted by the Grand Division, Order of Telegraphers, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Will Continue Their Support

High officials of the railroad brotherhoods at Cleveland, not affiliated with the federation, declare their unions will continue their strong support of national prohibition regardless of any policy of the federation. Through the action of the resolute and incorporation of rules forbidding members the use of intoxicants, the rail brotherhoods have been leaders among the labor organizations of the United States in behalf of temperance.

North Dakota and Nebraska are other states from which statements advocating prohibition have been given by prominent labor officials, while in Ohio, M. B. Cain, president of the Columbus Federation of Labor, expresses the belief that Mr. Green "will stand foursquare for law enforcement."

R. G. Fitch, president of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Chicago, has continued membership of the American Federation of Labor, said: "We of the National Women's Trade Union League always have stood for law enforcement, above all other things. It is equally important that we continue our support of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said: "We of the National Women's Trade Union League always have stood for law enforcement, above all other things. It is equally important that we continue our support of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The attitude of the league was defined in a resolution adopted in 1922, which stated that the league stands 'unquestionably for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment through the laws passed by Congress for this purpose.'"

"There is no reason for further discussion since the issue is settled."

Telegraphers' Division
Opposes Modification
of Prohibition Law

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence).—A special appeal to representatives in Congress from the northwest states in behalf of strict prohibition enforcement is to be made prior to March 4 by members of the Great Northern System Division No. 70, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, according to officials of the division here.

It is asserted that this action will serve notice that the American Federation of Labor is not solidly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, notwithstanding, they say, efforts to place labor in the wet column. This appeal, moreover, will be in conformity with a resolution passed by the twenty-fourth regular and first triennial session of the Grand Division, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, with 65,000 members, held in Cleveland, O., some months ago, urging Congress to defeat any proposals to modify national prohibition.

Northwest members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, officers explain, promise a vigorous fight against any anti-prohibition move before the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

The text of the Cleveland resolution follows:

Whereas, There is now pending before Congress more than 100 bills

ITALY MAY HOLD ELECTION IN MAY

Parliament Likely to Be Dissolved as Soon as Electoral Bill Is Passed

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 9.—Benito Mussolini, the Premier, informed the Cabinet last night that it was his intention, as soon as Parliament ratified the Electoral Reform Bill, to advise the sovereign in close Parliament and hold a general election.

Although everybody knew the days of the present Parliament were numbered, the way dissolution was proposed was unprecedented in Italian parliamentary history.

The Opposition outside Parliament has one more chance to re-enter the Chamber and discuss with the Fascist deputies the new electoral law. Their final decision will be made known today, and it may be the Premier disclosed his future plans in order to force the Opposition deputies to change their attitude.

According to the new law 40 days must elapse between dissolution and the polling day, so the date of the elections may be held at the end of April or in the beginning of May.

It is hoped by that time that the Matteotti trial will be over, for it would be a great mistake to hold elections before that trial was concluded, as otherwise that would be the main issue before the electorate.

WORCESTER SECOND IN MANUFACTURES

Led Only by Boston in Production in 1923

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special).—As a manufacturing center, this city ranks second among the cities of the State, being exceeded in this respect only by Boston, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, which has just tabulated data for Worcester in connection with the census of manufactures for the year 1923.

This city is noted for the quantity and large variety of its metal products, the value of which in 1923 amounted to \$102,245,495, an increase of 48.1 per cent of the total value of all products manufactured in the city.

In addition to metal products there were a large number of other important products manufactured, among which were textiles (woolen, worsted and cotton), leather and belting, boots and shoes, envelopes, cars (steam and electric), wood screws, printing and publishing, clothing (men's and women's), meat packing products, piano materials and trunks.

Manufacturing establishments in operation in Worcester in 1923 numbered 548, an increase of 15 concerns over the 1922 figures; the average number of wage earners employed in these establishments during the year was 36,424, an increase of 4905 or 15.5 per cent; total amount paid in wages was \$47,262,559, an increase of \$9,884,132 or 26.4 per cent; total value of all products manufactured in 1923 was \$212,504,740, a gain of \$48,447,569 or 29.5 per cent over 1922. Textile machinery and parts, the manufacture of which comprised the greatest valuation of any one industry with exception of those that cannot be tabulated separately without disclosing operations of individual establishments, was worth \$15,845,823 in products of 22 establishments for 1923. Wages paid the 3295 wage earners employed in this industry amounted to \$5,031,886, compared with \$3,783,173 paid the 2677 wage earners employed by 21 concerns in 1922, whose total products were valued at \$11,967,721.

LINCOLN-WASHINGTON JOINT FETE PLANNED

The city of Boston will officially observe the birthday anniversaries of Lincoln and Washington with a public meeting to recognize suitably both holidays Sunday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall. The experiment of holding such a meeting last year proved so satisfactory that the same plan is being followed this year. Previous to last year there

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Augusta Adler, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. Gwendoline W. Adler, Arlington, Mass.; Mrs. Muriel W. Chisholm, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Muriel W. Chisholm, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Muriel W. Chisholm, Somerville, Mass.

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had been no regular method of noting the passing of the two anniversaries so far as the municipality was concerned, although the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association has made recommendations annually since 1920.

J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, is being assisted in arranging the Washington-Lincoln memorial meeting by a committee from the association of which Louis Watson is the chairman. The details of the program will be along the same line as a year ago, with instrumental and vocal music, readings from the public papers of the two presidents, and an oration by a speaker to be selected by the Mayor.

WOMEN STUDY PENDING BILLS

Measures Affecting the Home Considered by Federation

Bills affecting women, the children or the home to come before Congress or the state Legislature this year, or in contemplation for future presentation, were considered at a special legislative session of the executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held at 14 Beacon Street this morning. While it is the new policy of the board not to make recommendations on these measures to the general body it plans to be authoritatively informed.

Mrs. Wrentha Osborne Pinkham, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, spoke this morning for a modification of the present civil service law, particularly as it applied to a reduction of preferences given to veterans. At a recent examination of candidates veterans' ratings reached only 79.76 per cent and the lowest 65 who "passed." The highest a non-veteran stood was 91 and the lowest 87. Nine stood higher than the highest veteran, yet none of them could be appointed until the entire list of veterans making 65 per cent or more were taken care of. This, she said, gave the state inferior work, was discouraging to competent non-veterans, and argued a breakdown of the service.

Speaking in favor of a uniform marriage law Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, attorney, said that with 48 different sets of laws, no two alike in the United States, the women of America should exert themselves to secure the passage of federal marriage and divorce laws that should make them uniform in every state.

CANDIDATES APPEAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

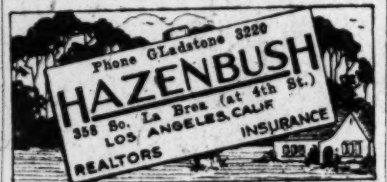
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9 (Special).—Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the New Hampshire Board of Education, will be a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket at the next election. Mr. Spaulding delayed his announcement until the present Governor, John G. Winant, was inaugurated.

In his inaugural address yesterday, Governor Winant said that "there is no more unselfish service being rendered to the State than that of Mr. Spaulding." He is then to mean that Mr. Spaulding will probably be supported by the present administration and coupled with this is the report that Governor Winant may, if his administration is successful, be a candidate for United States Senator in opposition to George H. Moses.

WILLETT AWARD DEFENDED

Arguments against the motion of counsel for a group of Boston bankers to set aside the \$10,500,000 verdict for the plaintiff in the Willett-Sears case, were made by counsel for George F. Willett, before Judge Christopher Callahan in the lobby of the Suffolk County courthouse today. Counsel for Kidder, Peabody & Co., and for F. S. Moseley & Co. argued yesterday that the verdict is excessive and against the evidence.

CITY TOPS TUSKEGEE GOAL
Subscriptions in Boston to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund total \$185,764. Franklin H. Trumbull, treasurer of the fund, announced. Boston's quota was \$160,000.



December Sale
One-fourth to one-half reduction on all goods and coats
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NEW RENT LAW DRAWS ATTACK

Coolidge's Washington Plan Capable of Wide Effect, Realtors Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—With the Administration measure for a permanent rent law up for consideration before the Joint Congressional Committee and with President Coolidge committed to federal regulation of housing conditions in the capital in the interest of Government employees, bankers and real estate interests in Washington are combining forces to oppose the pending bill.

The lines are becoming sharply drawn and the issue is looming so large that it has drawn protests and comment from other cities who see in the President's activity to relieve the housing problem a significant step in governmental activities.

Vote Before March 4
At a conference between the President and Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, floor leader of the House, the President was assured that the rent bill will come to a vote in the House before March 4, despite the crowded condition of the calendar.

The New York Real Estate Board, it became known, has protested against enactment of the proposed rent control bill for Washington, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, from its headquarters in Chicago, is reported to have sent out communications to member boards, urging them to protest the measure as likely to "endanger property rights in real estate everywhere and tend to drive capital out of this field of investment."

Text of Bankers' Resolution
The resolution adopted by the District of Columbia Bankers' Association, putting the organization on record as opposed to the rent control system advocated by President Coolidge was in part as follows:

The District of Columbia Bankers' Association regret that it has been considered necessary by anyone to bring forth for congressional action the question of the private contractual relation of landlord and tenant at this time when there is every evidence at hand that the acute emergency which existed during the war and immediately thereafter has passed and that the normal process of natural economic law is working, slowly, perhaps, but surely to correct the unsatisfactory conditions that heretofore prevailed.

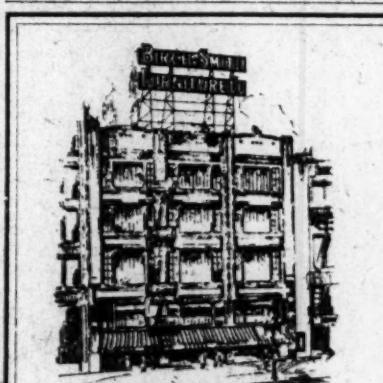
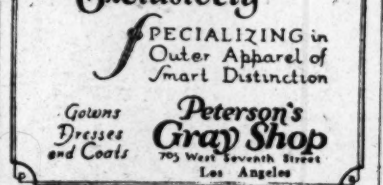
We view with disfavor and apprehension the introduction into Congress of a bill which would attempt to bring about a change in the private contractual relation of landlord and tenant at this time when there is every evidence at hand that the acute emergency which existed during the war and immediately thereafter has passed and that the normal process of natural economic law is working, slowly, perhaps, but surely to correct the unsatisfactory conditions that heretofore prevailed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGACY TAX TESTED

Far-Reaching Effect Seen If Found Illegal

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—Far-reaching consequences which might result in the invalidating of the state's laws governing taxes on savings banks, automobiles and corporations, were predicted yesterday by Joseph S. Matthews, Attorney-General, in summing up for the Governor in Supreme Court in the Henry A. Emerson estate case, should the graduated legacy tax law, which is assailed, be declared unconstitutional.

William A. Foster of Concord, executor of the \$60,000 estate, brought suit against the state treasurer for the amount of the tax levied. At-



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torney-General Matthews asserted that should the graduated inheritance tax be declared unconstitutional, similar taxes levied upon savings banks, automobiles and corporations would also be unconstitutional.

New Hampshire's legacy tax law of 1919, was pronounced unconstitutional, making necessary restitution by the State of \$800,000 in taxes collected. The present law, enacted as an amendment to the 1919 act, was first sent to the Supreme Court for approval.

SMALL STOCKHOLDER GOOD WILL IMPETUS

Wide Distribution of Shares Cited to State Bankers

The increasing number of individuals owning stock in American industries is effecting a great change of attitude on the part of the public toward big business. Considered by some as a menace a few years ago, big business is now offering workers an opportunity to become capitalists, and in this way is building an industrial democracy that will be well-nigh impregnable, said David F. Houston, president of the Bell Telephone Securities Company, speaking last night to 300 members and guests of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association at their annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

At the top of the list of industries is the telephone business, which, according to Mr. Houston, has 525,000 stockholders. Mr. Houston outlined the history of the telephone industry, its tremendous growth and its consequent need of new capital for expansion.

R. F. Grant, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged bankers to familiarize themselves with the work his organization is doing to get the people of the United States to study important economic problems and to spread sound ideas on such problems throughout the country.

Irrving W. Cook, president of New Bedford, presided.

GOVERNOR FULLER BEGINS HIS WORK

Alvan T. Fuller, forty-fifth Governor of Massachusetts, began the regular work of chief executive of the Commonwealth this morning promptly at 9 o'clock, and his first official act was to send to the Senate messages recounting the result of the referendum votes on the Daylight-Saving law and the proposed Federal Child-Labor amendment.

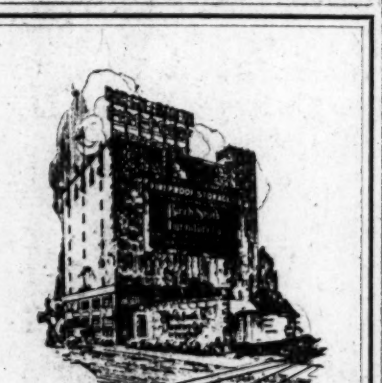
On the Governor's desk were many telegrams of congratulation upon his ascendency to the office including one from John G. Winant, who has just been inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire. To all which would call for replies the Governor dictated personal messages.

LEAGUE NAMES SECRETARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special).—Lynne P. Townsend of Des Moines, Ia., is assuming the post of membership secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League. He was for twelve years connected with agricultural journals of the central west.

BANK COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—Frederick Nutting of Manchester, chairman of the State Bank Commission, handed his resignation to Gov. John G. Winant immediately after his inauguration yesterday.



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Two Thousand College Girls to Make Study of the Eclipse

Mt. Holyoke and Smith to Send Large Delegations to Windsor, Conn., Where Special Observations Will Be Made Under Direction of Experts

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 9 (Special).—At least half the students of Mount Holyoke are planning to go to Windsor, Conn., where the total eclipse of the sun will be visible, on Jan. 24, in the special train which has been arranged for the students of Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges.

The expedition is under the direction of the departments of astronomy of the two colleges, and the girls are being carefully instructed in the technique of watching the eclipse, and recording their observations.

"Our expedition is unusual," said Dr. Anne Sewall Young, professor of astronomy at Mount Holyoke College, in announcing these plans. "It presents an opportunity for a large number of intelligent people, many of whom will have at least some knowledge of astronomy, to view the eclipse together from the same point of vantage."

Conclusions Gained
"From the observations of the approximate 2000 students of Smith and Mount Holyoke who are gathered at Windsor, Conn., within the shadow tract, conclusions should be gained which may add appreciably to the comparatively small knowledge we have of solar eclipses in general."

Sheets of questions to be used for future reference will be given out to each student who makes the trip and each is asked to select one question on which to concentrate her whole attention during the period when the eclipse will be total. In a small circle on this sheet, each student is requested to sketch her impression of the shape and character of the corona which will be visible during totality. She is also to tell its approximate color.

From these combined questionnaires, the department of astronomy at Mount Holyoke will draw up a general statement of the conclusions reached by the students. After this study has been made, the individual sheets will be returned to their owners, to be kept as a record of the trip.

Special Groups
In addition to the general mass of the students, thus coached to use their eyes and their minds on an unfamiliar subject, there will be special groups of the students in astronomy on which to concentrate her whole attention during the period when the eclipse will be total. In a small circle on this sheet, each student is requested to sketch her impression of the shape and character of the corona which will be visible during totality. She is also to tell its approximate color.

After the total eclipse is over, a period of strict silence will be observed, to allow the students to write up their notes. Students who possess cameras are asked to take pictures of the eclipse before and during totality. Those who have especially good cameras, and wish to do more



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serious work, will have special problems assigned them. The golf course at Windsor has been offered to the two colleges as vantage point for their observations. No weather conditions short of a blocking of the road will prevent the expedition. Though the eclipse comes in the mid-year examination period, examinations have been postponed one day to allow every student to take advantage of this unique opportunity.

HIGH HONORS WON BY FIFTEEN STUDENTS

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 9 (Special).—STATE LEAGUE, three juniors, three sophomores, and two freshmen won high honors, and 15 seniors, 11 juniors, 14 sophomores, and 16 freshmen received honors for the fall term at the University of New Hampshire, according to an announcement of the registrar. Those receiving high honors were:

Seniors: Ward N. Boylston; Albert L. Coombs, Hamstead High; Joseph A. Horn, Laconia High; Edith Ried, Manchester High; John T. Sawyer, Dover High; Susan Walker, Newmarket High; Ralph F. Weston, Franklin High; Eleanor M. Hunter, Robinson Seminary; Ruth E. Watson, Dover High. Sophomores: Dorothy Burpee, Robinson Seminary; Elbert R. Farrar, Hillsboro High; Natalie M. Moulton, Portsmouth High. Freshmen: Edward McClenning, Keene High; Helen L. Reid, Manchester.

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AMERICA'S AID TO LEAGUE CITED

Sir Willoughby Dickinson
Depicts War's Futility in
Boston Address

Although officially a nonmember, the United States through its co-operation with special committees and conferences has rendered a service to the League of Nations which has greatly aided the League, and for which America may justly be proud, according to Sir Willoughby Dickinson, chairman of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, who last night addressed a meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association at the Women's Republican Club. Today he lectured on the League at the Northeastern University School of Engineering.

"I am confident," he said, last night, "that the United States eventually will see its way clear to affiliate with the League of Nations, to which now it so generously lends its assistance. The League is largely an American conception, and too much credit cannot be given to those Americans who were instrumental in founding this world order for peace."

Peace is League's Goal
In answer to several questions from the floor which raised issues arising in the event of another war, Sir Willoughby pointed out that the fundamental aim of the League, of the World Court, of the Geneva Protocol was toward peace.

"The minimum possibility of a future war, if not to remove entirely that possibility, is the work to which the League is devoting its efforts," he asserted. "We must prepare for peace, and not for war. If we ever expect to obtain permanent peace, to prepare for peace we must learn to work together. To accomplish this there must be machinery to that end. Such is the League of Nations."

"War exists nothing. I do not believe that there was any problem before the war that reached a settlement by the war. The difficulties of the Austrian empire have become more intensified, and the only power which really gained was Turkey. War not only leaves the existing issues unsettled, but entangles and increases them. This method of adjusting differences must cease, and it is the League which I believe will be most effective in abolishing war."

World Approval Predicted
The interest which Americans are manifesting in the League is

most encouraging. At Geneva last fall the assembly hall was crowded by American spectators, the great majority of whom returned to this country staunch supporters of the League idea, an idea which is spreading rapidly throughout the world and which I am sure will in the not distant future find world approval.

John F. Moors, president of the local Non-Partisan Association, presided at last night's meeting, following which was a reception for Sir Willoughby and Lady Dickinson. Sunday afternoon he will speak at the Old South Meeting House Forum on the subject, "Is World Friendship Increasing?"

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS CLOSE

"Home Makers Day" Given
Over to Women Who Discuss
Various Problems

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—The union agricultural meetings which have been in progress here since Tuesday, closed today with a "home makers day," by the Massachusetts

yesterday opposing the petition of the Interstate Motor Coach Company to operate busses between Providence and the Massachusetts state line.

Mr. Bardo declared his company was willing to co-operate with the State in co-ordinating the steam, electric, motor bus and auto truck transportation agencies, but was opposed to wasteful competition.

James W. Swift of Boston, appearing for the bus company, asked dismissal of the case on the ground that the bus company was not incorporated in this State, but the request was denied. The case was taken under advisement by the commission.

Proposed Home for Elderly British People



Structure Erected at Riverside, Ill., by Daughters of British Empire.

STRINGENT DRINKING DRIVER LAW FAVORED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9 (Special)—Among the early measures which promise to be considered by the Vermont Assembly is one which will provide for more stringent laws to punish persons convicted of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor. Of 97 legislators who replied to a questionnaire on the subject, 82 voted in favor of stricter laws, six voted "No" and nine were undecided. Of the same number of lawmakers, 60 voted in favor of making it more difficult to obtain a license to operate a motor vehicle. A majority are also in favor of eliminating billboards in the State.

BEACON STREET TRUCK BAN
A public hearing on the petition of residents of Beacon Street for the closing of that thoroughfare to commercial traffic during all hours of day and night will be held at the City Hall Annex on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. At present, these vehicles are excluded from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m.

State Home Economics Association and the New England branch of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association in the Worcester Women's Club.

The opening lecture was by Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, a clothing expert from Boston, who spoke on "The Art of Wearing Clothes," and Miss Mary Brown, also of Boston, spoke on "What to Look for When Selecting Dress Materials."

The principal address of the forenoon was by Mrs. James M. Newell, chairman of the shop committee of the New England branch, who spoke on "How the Association Helps Women Increase Their Income," and by Mrs. Charlotte Bartlett Ware, secretary of the American Committee on Institute, whose subject was "The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome."

BOARD RECOMMENDS CHAMPLAIN BRIDGES

Structures at Northerly and
Southerly Points Favored

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 9 (Special)—Bridging of the northerly part of Lake Champlain at points between West Swanton and East Alburt, and between Windmill Point in the town of Alburt and Rouses Point, N. Y., and the southerly part between Shoreham, Vt., and Ticonderoga, N. Y., is recommended by the commission appointed by the 1923 legislature to investigate the feasibility of constructing bridges for vehicular traffic across Lake Champlain.

The recommendations are contained in the report of the commission sent by Governor Billings yesterday to the House of Representatives. It was suggested that the work might be a co-operative affair between the States of Vermont and New York, and the Rutland, Central Vermont and Canadian National Railways.

It was pointed out that the three railroads are now maintaining at a large expense separate but not permanent bridges at one or more of the points under consideration. The plan suggested by the commission is to let the railroads build permanent bridges to accommodate both the railroad and the public, from money loaned them by the states of Vermont and New York raised on the bonds of the states.

The commission recommends the charging of tolls, with the idea that the receipts eventually would pay for the new crossings of the lake.

BUS COMPETITION CALLED "RUINOUS"

New Haven Road Official Be-
fore Rhode Island Board

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—Declaring the competition of the bus line operating between Providence and Fall River is ruinous to the railroad between the same terminals, C. L. Bardo, general manager of the New Haven road and counsel for the United Electric Railways Company, testified at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission

WARREN, R. I., Jan. 9.—Notices have been posted at the plant of the Warren Manufacturing Company announcing a cut in wages of 10 per cent, to become effective next Monday. About 1100 persons are employed at the mill. The Parker Mill No. 4 has also posted a notice of a cut in wages, but the amount has not been announced.

WAGE CUTS ANNOUNCED
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Daughters of British Empire Establish Homes for Elderly

Riverside, Ill., Selected Site for First Structure
—Association's Achievements Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The first of four homes for elderly British people in the United States, a project of the Daughters of British Empire, a national society, is nearing comple-

name implies, is an organization of national scope and activities, covering a chain of incorporated state societies working under the guidance and government of a national council.

The national society now exists in 12 states and other states are preparing for organization. Those 12 state societies have 65 chapters all told. At present the organization is strongest in the middle west, especially in Illinois where there are 25 chapters, but other states are rapidly forging ahead, notably New Jersey with 16 chapters and California with eight. There are chapters in many cities, the principal ones being Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Newark, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Calif.; Spokane, Seattle, Wash., and Jacksonville and Miami, Fla.

Association's Activities
Under the terms of the national covenant, the national administration rotates to a different section of the country every three years. Thus the first term of the national office was held in Chicago from 1920 to 1923. In 1923 the administration moved to the Pacific coast with the election of Mrs. W. C. Poussette of Los Angeles as president. A national convention is held each year in a different city.

Before reorganizing as a national society, the Daughters of the British Empire had already done much good work in their adopted country. In all states much local philanthropy was carried out on a generous scale, and membership in the organization always meant the revival of old memories and the promotion of good fellowship among women of one race. In the great world crisis of 1914 to 1919 the war-time activities of the Daughters of the British Empire in many states were made manifest in many varied directions. In activities where figures do not count but personal service and self sacrifice does, the work of the organization cannot be estimated.

BREWERY SEIZED BY FEDERAL OFFICIALS

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 9 (Special)—The entire plant of the Hand Brewing Company, including a brewery and thousands of gallons of beer here, has been seized by the Federal Government on a bill of libel. The United States Marshal has been placed in charge. The plant was taken possession of under the prohibition laws a week ago, but agents then were at a loss to determine how to further proceed against it. Norman S. Case, United States attorney, has come to their assistance by filing information on a writ of libel against the plant and owners.

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The 45th Annual
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Clearance
at
Barker Bros.
Now!

Barker Bros.
Complete Furnishings of Successful Homes
BROADWAY BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH
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guide to your
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Enjoy California's
luscious food delicacies
in the wholesome dining
environment of
Barker Bros. Cafeteria.

Convenient locations
and accommodations
facilities for sales
service

LOS ANGELES
and
CATALINA ISLAND

Where
Quality
Varies

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Cambridge Woman Invades New Field of Auctioneering

Mrs. Pearl Lewis Obtains Permit From City's License
Commissioners—Led to Take Step by Man's Apparent
Dominance When Goods Are Sold Publicly

If you are a woman and have good and sufficient reasons for wishing to attend auctions and bid because the one or two you have timidly set out to attend turned out to be so peculiarly the province of men that you hastily recoiled the whimsical "woman's place is in the home" and hurried thither as fast as you could, hear this message. The license commissioners of Cambridge have just granted an auctioneer's permit to Mrs. Pearl Lewis of 437 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge.

Now when Mrs. Lewis applied for her license she did it with such women as you in mind. "I went to an auction a bit ago," she said. "I saw a group of women hesitating on the sidewalk. They had the buying slint in their eyes but they seemed not to want to go in. Until I did. They followed me. I decided that they represented a large proportion of women who would follow if only another woman would lead the way."

Articles of Interest to Women
"Inside, the room was packed with men. At that particular auction, curiously enough, almost all the articles for sale were the things that it is woman's province to buy. I put two and two together. It didn't make five. I reflected that women are interesting themselves in all sorts of unusual things nowadays, yet they seemed to hesitate to break into the opportunity the auction rooms offer. I decided, quite suddenly, that I could become an auctioneer and benefit both myself and the women who would like to patronize auctions if they knew another woman was concerned with them."

"At an auction men see 'good buys' in articles, but women take more into consideration than men do when they are buying. I think. Women see articles and seize them for their adaptability to the home, its dimensions, its space and the number of its closets. Men forget whether a thing will fit into the few remaining spaces there are to be conveniently filled. They just buy and let it go at that. Yet women, wanting the things that come up for auction because they are economically priced and it represents a saving to buy good things at auctions, hesitate to attend auctions nowadays. I think, because the dominant influence is of men, driving sharp bargains. And women feel lost in the atmosphere. 'I shan't give things away but perhaps I can vary the procedure a little and gradually build up assurance among women that they don't

need to be swamped just because it is an auction room. In the old days women used to attend auctions as a normal part of community life. But the character of auctions changed as women stopped going to them. In any such numbers as formerly. Women dislike, for one thing, to shout in competition with men—if there are only one or two of them they can only make a little bit of noise in contrast to the masculine roar. I believe there is a chance for a woman to become recognized in the profession and to make a contribution to it, thus in turn to serve the interests of many women."

Innovation in Cambridge
"One woman has successfully conducted an auctioneering business in New York for several years but she is one of the very few in this country. Although several times women have assisted at auctions in this State it was in a minor capacity, and a woman has never received a license here as a recognized auctioneer. I'm the first, and I intend to see that I do credit to the innovation. I think they call it 'blazing the way.'"

The License Commissioners of Cambridge are unanimously agreed that it is an innovation. When Mrs. Lewis applied for her license there was some hesitation about granting it. They couldn't find any "her" and "she" in the statute providing for the granting of an auctioneering license and they certainly couldn't find anything but "he" and "him" on the blanks to be filled out.

"It was unusual, but, of course, it's legal enough. It sort of surprised us, that's all," is what they said at Cambridge City Hall this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Stravinsky in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Igor Stravinsky, director of the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society in a program of his own composition this evening, proved to be a more reasonable type of musician than anybody would have imagined, who has heard his works presented by other conductors. For one thing, Mr. Stravinsky obviously writes straight common sense into his scores and never puts nonsense there, even though he does sometimes put a good deal of humor there. He writes notes that are to be played, that can be played and that make intelligible sound when played. Mr. Stravinsky is a musical wit and satirist; no doubt of that. But he is also what every satirist ought to be, but what perhaps few persons here have hitherto fancied him to be—a sentimentalist.

The two works this evening in which his characteristic moods most strikingly displayed themselves were, the majority of listeners must have thought, his "Pulcinella" suite for small orchestra and his "Fire-Bird" suite for full orchestra. These were on the second half of the program, and undoubtedly were regarded by the composer himself as containing the most important part of his evening's message. Both pieces have been performed here before, the second one a good many times; but they were a new revelation of their author as interpreted under his baton.

An Appealing Pierrot

"Pulcinella." In certain of its numerous movements, it is a masterpiece of fun, but not necessarily of buffoonery. Another man might do a good deal of clowning with the little Scherzino or with the Tarentella. Particularly, another might convert the duet for trombone and contrabass into something grotesque. But not Mr. Stravinsky. He was an amusing, but an appealing pierrot. As for the "Fire-Bird" suite, whoever supposed it to belong in the romantic category, and that its dominant emotion is one of melancholy? Except in the movement of the magician it is all merriment, merriment. The Princesses whom Ivan meets in the grounds of the magician's castle are truly a laughing group; not a trace of sadness in their behavior. Well, how was it when the "Fire-Bird" came here with the Russian ballet? A charming thing, but perhaps more Diaghileff than Stravinsky. An excellent conductor, pleasing

Miss Grew's Recital

Miss Ethel Grew, contralto, appearing at Eolian Hall, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Musical Club Tuesday night, gave a recital of American compositions. She was assisted by Charles Albert Baker as accompanist. She interpreted pieces by the eighteenth-century composer, Francis Hopkinson, arranged by Milligan, a couple of Kentucky Mountain songs from the collection of Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway, the scene, "Cleopatra's Death," Shakespeare's text and Henry Holden Husk's music, together with works by Petis, Watts, Cecil Burleigh, Nevill, La Forge, Woodman, Mokrejs, Kramer, Hadley, Beach, Rimm, Delamarter, McKinney, Cathart, Johnson, MacDowell, Taylor, Homer, Chadwick, Ware, Carpenter, Sharp, and Curran.

She scarcely seems to have left out anybody; but necessarily, letting so large a company of song writers have representation, she could allow but few of them to be heard more than once. Her program must have been, when compiling her selections, to determine the work which best stands for the genius of each man or woman; and she managed to pick out something strong and interesting in every case, without having too many numbers of the concert-worn type.

To judge of the present state of affairs by her program, American composers may be described as being as sentimental as ever, but as inclining distinctly away from mere showiness. They find it possible to express themselves in pure lyric terms, refraining from use of so-called dramatic effect, which in the songs of a former day often meant nothing but forced climax.

A little group of four short pieces with which Miss Grew especially pleased here, was the Russian ballet, "Fragments," and the subtitled, "Deserted Garden," "November Night," "Iris Meadow" and "So Far Away," and is by Horace Johnson.



VILLAGE LANDSCAPE IN LOWER AUSTRIA
From Painting by Josef Koept in Kuensterhaus Exhibit, Vienna.

"Is Zat So?"

nothing in particular. Miss Hager accomplished a difficult task with a little skill and Mr. DeLamarter and his men played Stravinsky's tricky score with excellent effect.

Adolph Bolm is deserving of hearty commendation for the beautiful art with which he staged his ballet and with which he and his colleagues danced and mimed them. Manuel de Falla's "El Amor Brujo," ballet pantomime in one act, was the first of the dance pieces to be interpreted. Originally composed as an opera 10 years ago, it was not a success, and the composer transformed it into a ballet. If the story is slight and not particularly striking, the music proved to be of more than ordinary interest. De Falla is an ardent nationalist and his ballet like other works of his creation, is strongly tinged with Spanish color.

Mr. Bolm accentuated this racial flavor not only by his own dancing and that of his conductors, but by the importation of Miss Maria Montero, who has gained some distinction as an interpreter of Spanish dancing in her native country. In addition to her dancing in "El Amor Brujo," which, it should be said, means "Love the Magician," Miss Montero was seen in two solo divertissements in which the Spanish atmosphere was cleverly established.

Eichheim's "The Rivals." The other ballet of importance was Henry Eichheim's "The Rivals," which was given its first performance anywhere. Mr. Eichheim is an American composer who, having lived and traveled in the Orient, has been won over to the fascination of an art which, in China and Japan and Java, is not as it is with us in the West. But the composer of "The Rivals" is not alone an Orientalist. He has looked upon the work of Scriabin, Stravinsky and the French modernists and has found it good. For him East is West and West is East, and the combination of both is not to be despised.

"The Rivals," which concerns the fighting of two Chinese generals of ancient days and the interposition of the beautiful wife of one of them, was staged in the fashion of Oriental theater. The action consists of the most part of spear thrusts, but the music, filled with the gentle tinkling of bells and the muttering of gongs, and Mr. Eichheim's piquant harmonies, made a fascinating feast of sound. Not a little of the beauty of the spectacle was due to the miming of Ruth Page, whose characterization of the wife of General Yu was of ineffable poetry and charm. Nor should the work of Mr. Bolm as the rival officer be passed by without a word of praise.

There were two other ballets of less moment. "El Masque," danced to a curiously futile transcription of Italian opera made by Liszt, and "Little Circus," whose tunes, more appropriate than the previous ones, had been originally conceived for his comic pieces by Offenbach. F. B.

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Vienna Exhibition
of the Kuensterhaus

Vienna, Dec. 5

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
A VISITING foreign artist criticized the recent art exhibit of the Kuensterhaus as being "pitched in too low a key." There was also talk of there being a "lack of freshness," intimating that cupboards had been ransacked to fill the gallery.

The criticism is somewhat strong, but there is, nevertheless, some truth in it. There are in Vienna three art groups, the Kuensterhaus, of staid tendencies, the Secession, of liberal feeling, and the Hagenbund, which is frankly modern. And these three, rarely co-operating, seem almost too often competing, seem sometimes to find it difficult not to escape some criticism as the visiting artist voiced to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

As one, however, begins to make the rounds of these galleries a regular occurrence with each series of exhibits there comes an acquaintance with the individual work of the contributing artists which makes their pictures seem like so many friendly smiles. And, indeed, criticism as you may, the characteristic touch of the Viennese is its friendliness. The art of the Kuensterhaus is always gentle, excepting mild outbreaks of modern painting such as, for instance, that of Karl Sterner in which an entire room has been given. Sterner is individual, given to bold reds and wandering browns. His composition and the rhythm of his figures in groups are excellent, his coloring is theatrical and dramatic.

Julius Wegerer is there with his deep pinks against pale skies, and Prof. A. D. Goltz with a rather pleasing work of a woman with black hair standing before a bank of poppies. Karl Probst shows the influence of the old Dutch school, but the art is forced in a measure. Albert Schreyer has a still life of roses in a vase that is one of the loveliest offerings in the exhibit. Salge has done after the manner of Edmund Dulac an eastern woman in graceful lines. Ernst Peche has painted an unusual study of hills and a village in the valley at that black hour when lights are still lit before the first dawn streak touches the valley.

Josef Slav has already made a name for himself with his photographic "still life" pictures. In this case it is flowers faithfully reproduced. Oskar Stossel, perhaps dry, but with such refinement has made a series of portraits of women, none of whom could be less than flattered. Zoff has put on canvas ships in a Venetian lagoon. The subject was sympathetically treated. Edward Zetscher was given a room to himself and has exhibited intimate aquarels and pencil drawings which resemble still engravings.

The rare miniature painter is found in Rudolf Ipold, exquisite coloring on ivory. Adolf Heilmberger is an agreeable artist, as his "Still Lake," and "In December," testify. He is a meticulous worker. The shows of Oswald Grill are exact and cold. Alexander Rothgang exhibits "The Isle of the Sirens," in which he proves his

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command of composition. More names could be mentioned, but it would be found that their art sustained that same tone of thoughtful, but often colorless, painting.

American Academy in Rome Fellowships

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The American Academy in Rome has announced its annual competitions for fellowships in architecture, painting, sculpture, musical composition, and classical studies. In the fine arts, the competitions are open to unmarried men who are citizens of the United States; in classical studies, to unmarried citizens, men or women.

In painting and sculpture there is to be no formal competition involving the execution of work on prescribed subjects, as formerly, but these fellowships will be awarded by direct selection after a thorough investigation of the artistic ability and personal qualifications of the candidates. For the fellowship in painting, the stipend is provided by the Jacob H. Lazarus Fund of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, established by Mrs. Amelia B. Lazarus and Miss Emily Lazarus. The fellowship in musical composition will be the Walter H. Hays fellowship, which was awarded three years ago to Randall Thompson. In sculpture the fellowship will be maintained by the Parrish Art Museum Fund, which is controlled by Samuel L. Parrish of Southampton, L. I.

For each fellowship in the fine arts, the stipend is \$1000 a year for three years; in classical studies, there is a fellowship for one year with a stipend of \$1000 and a fellowship paying \$1000 a year for two years. All fellows have opportunity for travel, and fellows in musical composition, who travel six months of the year in visiting the leading musical centers of Europe, receive an additional allowance of \$1000 a year for traveling expenses. In the case of all fellowships, residence and studio (or study) are provided free of charge in the academy. Entries will be received until March first. For circulars of information and application blanks, address Roscoe Guernsey, executive secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

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A BURIAL COMEDY DRAMA

BOSTON

COPLEY
Management E. E. CLIVE
"THE HOT TROT"
A BREEZY, AMUSING FARSE
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. Sat. 2:20
Next Week "CHILDREN OF THE MOON"

CHICAGO

PRINCESS THEATRE, Chicago
The Dramatic Theatre Inc. Present
"THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH"
With Norman Trevor, Mrs. Thos. Whiffen and Katherine Grey. A COMEDY BY LEWIS BEACH

LA SALLE THEATRE, MATINEES

"On Every Tongue"
APPLESAUCE
A Comedy of American Life with
ALAN DINEHART & CLAIRBORNE FOSTER
COHAN'S GRAND REGINA
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR
"A TRANSCRIPT OF LIFE"
BY GEORGE KELLY

The Show-Off

Now Playing Its Second Year of Success in New York
A Delightful American Comedy

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The Kansas City Community Players

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence) — The experiment of the Kansas City Theater community players in leasing one of the largest downtown playhouses has proved successful. There has been a public response to the offerings at the Auditorium in the first months of their third season that is altogether gratifying to Robert Peel Noble, director, to the local officials and to the players.

One evidence of the growing popularity of this community organization was the extension into a second week of performances of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in December, the third offering this season. It had been planned to run the performances only through one week. Even that, a practice adopted this season, was ahead of last year's usual program which provided for only three or four performances. But the season of the play, built by the community players, a talented young actress, won increasing approval of the audiences.

Other plays that have been offered this season include "Lilium," by Ferenc Molnar; and "The Fountain of Youth," a comedy by Louis Evan Shipman.

The Chanticleer Players, who made their first appearance here late last spring, are winning a wider circle of friends as the present season advances. The Chanticleer Players are successors of the Neo-Phantasticks, an organization of young artists of Kansas City that long had been noted for the talent of its members and the novelty of occasional stage productions it offered. In the Neo-Phantasticks, a little theater which the players have fashioned largely according to their own tastes and partly with their own hands, there are offered series of short one-act pieces that afford a treat to those who desire a change from the more conventional play and performance.

Some of the recent pieces staged by the Chanticleer Players include: "Spreading the News," by Lady Gregory; "The Dragon's Claw," by Grant Carpenter; "Columbine," a fantasy by Colin Campbell Clements; "Moonshine," a Christmas fantasy of Laurence Housman; and "Brothers," a comedy by Lewis Beach.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

KICKERBUCKER, 11 W. 42 St., Eves. 8:20
Marilyn in "PETER PAN"
MILLER, 11 W. 42 St., Eves. 8:20
HARRIS THEATRE, 42 St., Eves. 8:20
DUNCAN SISTERS IN
"TODAY AND EVA"
Musical Comedy on "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

HARRY BOND PLAYERS
AT HUDSON THEATRE
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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Peasant Art in Central Europe

Special Correspondence

THE study of peasant art is one of great and abiding interest. To understand it, even superficially, one must wander, rucksack on back, through remote villages, hamlets, hills and dale, learn to know the peasant in his own home, where the traveler invariably meets with a kind reception, although the medium of signs may be the only means of intercourse. Only then will he comprehend the love of decoration everywhere revealed in the exteriors and interiors of their simple homesteads.

Of recent years an idea of peasant art has been gained from various publications and from objects displayed in the shops of large European and American cities, particularly Russian shops. But these articles have been purposely made for sale and do not possess that energy, richness of thought and spontaneity of color characteristic of those made for personal use. In a word the personal note is wanting in objects produced for the market.

It is exactly this personal note which distinguishes the objects made by the peasants of one and the same race.

No fine line of demarcation can be drawn to indicate where the peasant art of one nation begins and another ends; yet the practiced eye soon learns to differentiate. There are certain similarities, there are also wide and distinct divergences. The motive of a design may be the same

but the methods of carrying it out, various. It varies, too, according to the character of the landscape in which the homestead is set. Nationality also is a prime mover. This is especially the case in the Slav group.

Each country has its own traditions and manner of building. The old houses and farms, indeed their very roots, tell their own tales, each town, each village having its own characteristic forms and methods. The peasant always builds his house with a view to its serving practical purposes. He decorates it with chip carving, frescoes of national designs and colors, but it is not the exterior but the adornment of their homes and of their persons which claims our attention today. The furniture is almost invariably painted in some dull tone and ornamented with traditional designs. These are as a rule conventional flowers forming a border in the manner of execution, there being a distinct local and even personal element everywhere present. The distribution of the furniture varies in detail in different lands.

A special feature of the best room, which is at once the living and sleeping room, is the bed. The beautiful embroidered bed linen, homespun, is a special feature in every household, two cupboards, two immovable benches which meet in the angle of the windows, with a strong table made for wear and tear placed before them complete the larger pieces of furniture. The opposite angle contains a small hanging cupboard, below which is a shelf which serves as an altar. This is covered with an embroidered cloth, so arranged as to form an antependium. On it are placed the cross, the mass, the Bible and prayer-book. To the right and left of these hang holy pictures, very primitive and generally of painted glass. Racks ornamented with show plates, mugs and tankards extend along the walls, sometimes forming a kind of fresco. In the Tyrol, in the German parts of Czechoslovakia, and particularly in Egerland, the plates and tankards are of pewter. In other parts, especially in Slav districts, they are of earthenware, painted in national colors and of various national designs. Personal treasures and a tiled stove, soft in tones, have their special places.

Once the big cupboards and marriage chests were filled with exquisitely embroidered articles which are now preserved in museums or private collections. These embroideries offered the peasant woman full scope for her inborn love of the beautiful, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, and all everything that could be adorned by needle and

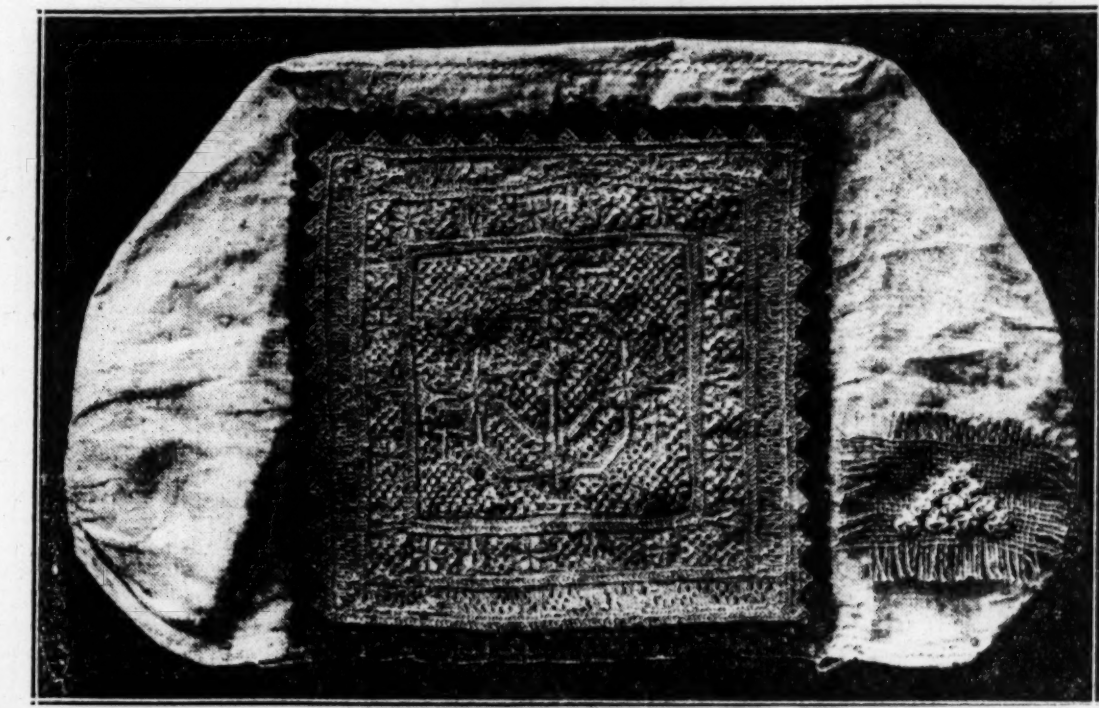
thread receiving her devoted attention. This work she performed in the long winter evenings by the light shed from a single candle or a small paraffin lamp. It is indeed hard to comprehend how hands coarsened by household and field labor could have performed such graceful, dainty work. Each article has its own definite use and was appropriate to high festival days, and festive occasions. The garments are still worn by the Slovaks, Hungarians, Croats and other Slav peoples, and in the German provinces of Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria and in the rural districts of Germany, where old customs are maintained.

Especially in Slav countries the head is adorned with a crown of their head shawls are marvels of beauty. Sometimes the embroidery is done with white thread, at others with colored wools and silks, home-spun. They are further ornamented with drawn-thread work and for the greater part finished off with pillow lace. Married women wear close-fitting caps. Were you to examine 100 of these you would find no two alike, though they have distinctive similarities. The cap is first worn on the bridal day after the ceremony. The lace designs are equally lovely. The blouse and apron are likewise adorned with embroidery and soft and harmonious. In Moravia the girls wear a sort of sailor collar embroidered in black silk, rarely in colors, on hand-made linen.

Adornment of person is not confined to females. Some of the garments worn by the men are most interesting, their "Zouaves" being embroidered and their shirt fronts both embroidered and ornamented with drawn-thread work. This is more particularly to be seen among the Slovaks and Hungarians and the Dalmatians. In some lands, notably in the Tyrol, Salzburg and Styria, the men wear belts which they make themselves, embroidered with parrot, peacock quills. Here, as a rule, the embroidery is done in cross-stitch.

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Slovak Cap, the Work of Long Winter Evenings. Design Shows the Fertility and Art of the Women's Imagination

A First Lesson in Basketry

TEACHER finds it easy enough to teach basketry as soon as the pupil has stopped believing it "hard" and has learned to see a basket as made up of a series of basic stitches in varying widths of reed.

To get an idea of the work, one might commence with a table mat, and then, by adding a fancier border and handles, use the same beginning for a sandwich tray. The identical center can be developed also into a work basket with deep sides. The familiar Indian center is simple and effective, and can be made quickly. For the mat, just finish it with the easiest of borders, made by turning the ends of the "spokes" into the weavers, first pointing them with scissors. One could use the same finish for a sandwich tray, and then insert handles, but usually one does a fancier edge such as the commercial border because of its added strength as well as its professional look.

How to Begin

To begin, cut 16 spokes of your heavier reed (this might be No. 4 or No. 3) and soak them for five minutes in cold water. Now select several pieces of the finer reed (No. 1 or No. 2) and soak them, too, for five minutes. If your mat is to be eight inches make your spokes about twelve.

Lay four spokes on a table (beginners find a table more convenient, but one soon learns to do this in the air), and cross four others over them at right angles. Now do the same thing with the other eight spokes, and lift the second cross on top of the first, so that you have the spokes equidistant sets of four. Hold these with your thumb and first finger and forget your feeling of awkwardness. Soon the process will become easy. Now with your right hand take a weaver end and slip it under one set of four spokes (the set next to your fingers), and hold it along with the spokes. Carry this weaver over the next set of four and under the next, and so on around three times. Now to reverse the weaving so as to hold

spokes and change the weaver so it will pass over those spokes you last went under, you will need to skip one set of spokes and go under two sets. Try this and you will see the skipping does not show on the side next to you. Continue again over and under for another three rows. Repeat a third time for three rows. Now we are ready to separate the spokes into pairs.

Separating the Weavers

Gently separate the weavers into pairs, and continue the over and under stitch as before, except that you use two spokes instead of four. Continue about four times (12 rows). Now we are ready to separate into single spokes, and to use two weavers. Insert a second weaver in the space next to the first one, and use the weavers alternately, beginning with the one at the left. Carry it over and under and change to the other weaver. Do this until your mat is as large as you wish it.

To mend a weaver that is too short or one which breaks so it must be cut off, simply tuck the short end into the weaving at the back of the work, and carry the new end over it and tuck it down in the space at the left of the old weaver end.

When you have woven enough, push the two ends down into the weaving to hold them, and turn all the spokes down in succession evenly, either leaving a "loop" or pushing them close into the material. Shellac your mat, dip it in dye, or stain it. Then wash and polish it.

This simple lesson is enough to make you realize that basketry is one of the simplest and most delightful of the arts, and one in which "practice makes perfect."

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The Transformation of a Sewing Machine

AN OLD drop-head sewing machine which has done service in the family for 25 years has recently been made into a most attractive dressing table.

The family moved from a four-room apartment into a seven-room house and so it was found necessary to furnish more sleeping rooms, and thence came the inspiration for the new old-fashioned dressing table.

Looking through some magazines one day the writer was attracted by the number of dressing tables that were shown, and wished that she might have one. She dismissed the idea, however, at once, realizing that she could not afford such a purchase and did not think of it again until she was asked later, "Mother, where shall we put this ugly old sewing machine?"

She had been confronted by this question many times before and never knew what to answer. So she jokingly replied, "We'll put that in your room!"

"Not a bit of it," she was answered. "I don't want the ugly old thing."

Suddenly it flashed into her head that she might make it into a dressing table.

Board and Draperies
How did she accomplish it? First of all she procured a smooth board which measured on all sides slightly wider than the top of the machine, and fastened it, a crosspiece on each end underneath, to hold this slab in place.

The top of this board we covered with thick, soft, cotton flannel, stretching it very tight and tacking it around the edge on all sides. The piece was now ready to be draped, and as the other furniture in the room was finished in ivory-white, she selected for this purpose a semi-glazed chintz, in a checked design, of mauve and canary shades. This was arranged as a drapey falling almost to the floor in box plaits, and tacked to the edge of the board on the front and ends.

The top of the dressing table was covered with the chintz also, drawn very tight. A narrow ruffle went around the edge at the top to cover the tacks that fastened it. This ruffle was put on with flat brass-headed tacks which added very much to the appearance.

The drapery was now complete, but what should be done with the

ugly iron castors that insisted on protruding? These had to be removed, and in their place were procured, at a very slight cost, four glass castor cups, in which were placed the legs of the sewing machine. Happy thought! The effect was all one could desire, and the smooth surface of the glass cups made it possible to move the dressing table easily without scratching the polished floor surface.

An Attractive Mirror
A mirror was needed and it had to match, so an old one was chosen which had a pair of ends (or arms) that had formerly held it on an old-fashioned bureau, but which were no longer in style, and had been relegated to the attic. A bottle of varnish remover was bought at the paint store and all the finish rubbed off these ends and also from the mirror frame, which were then finished in ivory-white enamel to match the other furniture in the room, first giving them two coats of flat white paint. The mirror was adjusted into the ends and fastened with long brass-topped screws, so that it could be swung to any desired angle.

Sewing Machine Inlaid
A glass top to fit easily could have been made, but we preferred a scarf that matched the window draperies and bedspread, and was trimmed with hand-made lace of a rather coarse character.

At the secondhand store was purchased for \$2.50 a four-legged stool slightly longer than it was wide, the legs of which were enameled to match the mirror and the top of which was covered with chintz.

The foot pedal of the sewing machine makes a comfortable place to rest one's feet when sitting at the table, and the full pleated drapey conceals them. If one desires to sew, one simply lifts the top off the dressing table and there is the machine, all ready to use, its original function not having been interfered with in the least.

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Exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries Association

Special Correspondence

THE Home Arts and Industries Association was started, as its name indicates, to teach and encourage handicrafts with the practical idea of enabling people to make things for their homes. After several years' hard work, and this led to the holding of two exhibitions each year. The first this year took place last spring in Birmingham and the second was recently held in the Drapers' Hall, London. It was a particularly good show which several new exhibitors had entered.

In the weaving section Miss Grasset, London School of Weaving, and Miss Grayson, Somerset Weavers, who were the first women to start weaving in England, had stands. A delightful item on Miss Grasset's stand was a little fringe traveling cushion hung by a cord. Miss Grayson was specializing in big scarves 2 1/2 yards long by 40 inches wide to be worn as evening wraps. A lovely one imitated the green and yellow iridescence of a rose beetle and had ends finished with a beautiful effect was seen in another scarf in apricot striped at the ends with Indian colors.

The Stratford-on-Avon Weaving School had very pleasingly designed woven pattern materials made in into coats, and the Kensington Weavers were showing a new silk gauze scarf in a short striped effect that was lovely.

An interesting exhibit on the stand of the Cambrian Disabled Service Men was a length of Mary-bell fadless tweed similar to that made for Princess Mary herself, and a number of smart check and plaid tweeds for suits and top coats designed by a woman artist.

Pottery and Toy Exhibits
The potters were well represented and included a wonderful display of Ruskin pottery in gorgeous colors, and by way of a contrast an excellent collection of utilitarian pottery by the Ashstead Potters, which employed chiefly former soldiers. The Duxhurst Pottery had also turned out plenty of practical things as well as an interesting reproduction of an old pottery money box in the form of a clock. A new potter, Miss B. M. Blyth, was showing an excellent model of a setter.

Mrs. Watts, the widow of the famous painter, was herself presiding over a stand on which were examples of terra cotta painted figures, and the Potters Arts Guild which she has organized at Compton.

There were not quite as many toys as might have been expected, but visitors stopped entranced in front of the miniature oak furniture of Misses K. M. Still and A. K. Allison. There were diminutive dressers, chests, gate-legged tables, all made of dark oak, and on them, carved in

wood and painted, tiny copies of china cows and dogs. A novelty in dolls' houses was a little thatched Devonshire cottage, with living-room and bedroom duly furnished, designed by Miss Marguerite Nalder, the inventor of the Tree Top toys. "Archibald" was a delightful duckling on wheels wearing a black and white checked coat. Among the Orchard toys were carved and painted sets of farmyard and Noah's Ark animals.

Leather Craft
A new exhibitor of leather was Miss Amy Howell whose work has the merit of being original. The leather used was either parchment-colored Nigerian sheep, the skins bleached in milk by the natives, or cow-hide dyed beautiful colors by the worker herself. A blotter in the Nigerian sheepskin was decorated with a French design in gold, yellow, and orange, and beautifully finished at the edge with button-holding done with orange leather. A square handkerchief was made of cow-hide dyed lovely blue and tooled with gold was also very effective.

The Notary Binders had a particularly pleasing exhibit, among the books they showed being one of which the actual cover was of ordinary sole leather in pale brown with a dark brown morocco back and corners. A children's library, consisting of half a dozen miniature volumes of "Alice in Wonderland" well was made of a specially dyed leather and French marbled paper set in a little leather book rack, was very charming. Children have a great appreciation of good binding and their taste was also catered to in a copy of "Just So" stories bound in red leather with an elephant's head inlaid in black.

A great many original designs for jewelry were shown by Miss E. M. Seaborn, and Miss Minnie Culverwell was making a specialty of hair brushes in copper treated to make it resemble tortoise shell. A sign of the times was seen in the fact that the brushes were made like a man's with the handle of a hairbrush, the owner of a shingled head. Excellent work in jewelry was shown also by the Nayland Training Center for former soldiers.

Two other very attractive stands displayed metal work. That of the East Devon Handicrafts was devoted to copper and bronze. A copper receptacle for pot-pourri shaped like a muffin dish pierced with holes at the top was charming, and there was a large square, flat bannister with the edges curved over at the corners to form feet. The second noteworthy exhibit was in wrought steel by W. H. Evans. Both practical and original were a long fork and a pair of long log tongs for placing logs on the fire, and the fire screens of wire gauze set in steel frames were of admirable taste.



A Woman's Cuff, Peasant Embroidery of the Middle of the Nineteenth Century From Egerland in Czechoslovakia.

thread receiving her devoted attention.

This work she performed in the long winter evenings by the light shed from a single candle or a small paraffin lamp. It is indeed hard to comprehend how hands coarsened by household and field labor could have performed such graceful, dainty work. Each article has its own definite use and was appropriate to high festival days, and festive occasions. The garments are still worn by the Slovaks, Hungarians, Croats and other Slav peoples, and in the German provinces of Austria, Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria and in the rural districts of Germany, where old customs are maintained.

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A Few Bakeshop Secrets

For custard or squash pies use 6 ounces of shortening to a pound of flour.

For the bottom crusts of two-crust pies use 8 ounces of shortening to a pound of flour. For the top crusts use 12 ounces to a pound of flour.

The filling for squash and pumpkin pies should be prepared the day before except for the milk and eggs. This is to allow the spices to blend and mellow, which gives results quite superior to those of the usual method. The eggs are added when the milk is, at time of baking.

Puritized sugar is preferable for custard and squash pies and milk with full cream. The pies are first filled to the plate rim. After the filling starts to expand, the replenishing is continued with the custard dipper.

Pound cake should be mixed in the following way. Rub the shortening and flour together until light and creamy. Beat the eggs, then beat the eggs and sugar until stiff, add this little by little to the flour mixture, rubbing constantly. Add liquids next and fruit last. Line the tins with oiled paper.

One pound each, of butter, eggs, powdered sugar, and flour, 1 ounce of flavoring, and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder make 1 loaf of pound cake.

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THE HOME FORUM

"I Shelley's Mantle Wore"

EXCURSIVE glimpses into Bayard Taylor's biography reveal many an interesting phase of a unique and striking personality, many an interesting incident of a varied and busy career. Now it is a view of a young country editor that arrests one, copartner in a county newspaper, rowing into the solitude of the autumn woods on a Sunday afternoon, there to read Schiller's "Don Carlos" for hours on a sunny slope while a snake creeps up to him for warmth and coils up quietly under his arm, unknown to him; now it is that of a world-famed traveler and newspaper correspondent in the house of the Austrian Consul at Khartoum, teaching a tame leopard to climb up on his shoulders, sitting on the back of a full-grown lioness and giving her his hand to lick, or riding daily on a red stallion of the wild breed of Darfur.

One pauses, too, and with equal delight over the stories of Taylor's associations with his human brothers. Guides and donkey-boys along the Nile crying, "Thank God, you have come back safely!" at the sight of him who had gone farther up the Nile than any English or American traveler; camel-drivers and sailors showing him unwonted fidelity; boys and pashas paying him most unusual courtesies; rigid Muslims mistaking him for a fellow worshiper and denouncing him for breaking the fast of the Ramadan; bankers of Constantinople addressing him in Turkish because of his tan, wide trousers, and deeply browned skin; sailors of the Commodore Perry's flagship, *Susquehanna*, begging permission to man the rigging and give three cheers at his departure though his rank would not permit of the compliment.

Nothing, however, in the crowded, thrilling volume engages at this hour as does the record of this Pennsylvania poet's sincere devotion to the Muse, "the clear-eyed Goddess," as he terms her. It was his custom, hardly less sacred than a rite, from the days of the early Italy to the verse of his boyhood until the lines "Epicurean: William Cullen Bryant," to regard his poetic gift with the reverence of a Milton or a Keats.

In his letters and his poems one finds frequent character references: "the divine faculty," "my poetic individuality," "the flower planted by Nature and cherished by years of thought," "the torment and the ecstasy of verses," "our brother Camoens," "blessing enough to be born in the purple," "I sang because I could not choose but sing." George H. Baker, or G. H. B., as the literary and dramatic world of fifty years ago familiarly knew him, tells how poetry was to his friend a second religion, how he held that no achievement of man was comparable to the making of a living poem, how firmly he believed himself to be a poet, a poet in the truest sense, a sincere one, to a fellow high priest—and one might add from one forgotten craftsman to another, twentieth century critics accounting Taylor's translation of

"Faust" his most meritorious work, for all his skill at lyric, epic, ode, idyll, romance, pastoral, and drama, and not even deigning to rescue Boker, Drury Lane or Covent Garden from oblivion.

Richard Henry Stoddard, likewise of that devout and now forgotten coterie, gives a similar insight into the poet's being in his "Recollections" when he says of Taylor and himself, "We both had one thing in common—a love of poetry and a belief that we were poets. We may have doubted some things, but that supreme thing we did not and would not doubt. It was a consolation to me and a glory to him." He further recounts how his own favorite of poets was Keats and that of Taylor, Shelley. To this period of their development belongs Taylor's "Ode to Shelley," and to it refer the lines of his "Sonnet to R. H. S."

"In midnight streets And haunted attic flattered by the chime Of silver words, and, fed by faith sublime, I Shelley's mantle wore, you that of Keats."

There is, one dares believe, no phase more truly characteristic of interesting than this which colors many a day and many a silent night of this teeming career. It fairly haunts one, staring forth from one after another of the long forgotten pages, some of them untouched for sixteen years though some of more recent reading. Never was Taylor less mindful of the Muse, never less heedful of his great and solemn purpose than as a young man of twenty-three preparing his "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems" in a New York attic. Always he wore the mantle of the poet, if not Shelley's, at least his own.

The facts that Poe criticized the volume of 1848 approvingly, that the "California Ballads" were written and published incognito and indeed acknowledged before the news of the discovery of gold reached New York, fade in interest beside the story of the youthful poet's zeal. That there was "an odor of immortality" about his "Ode to Shelley" he was certain. What critic's dictum can so compel a young man to resolve, "I shall trust to myself hereafter, and say what I am impelled to, as it is given to me," or send him further on his way?

Not that Taylor was unmindful of the critics, or ever more or less than human. For himself and for his friends he cherished words of praise from the North American, the London Times, the Westminster Review, and other powers of the literary day. But it was the intelligent, the sensible, and the discriminating review that he gave heed to, not "the usual wishy-washy notices" that swayed the public. A word from Longfellow, Lowell, Willis, Fields, encouragement from authors, scholars, and men of taste, was pleasing to his ear. Until he heard from them he was "a little anxious, as was natural," about the reception of his volumes.

But for all that he was ever his own best critic, the first to realize and acknowledge that he was getting out of the "age of sensations and short poems," and coming at last to "something to put a stop to all this slang about promise." It was his own advice he followed in mercilessly casting out all that did not satisfy him, and not once did he claim the volume to be more than a first, or consider it his "first adequate measure of lyrical powers," as some critics will have it. That dictum of the poet, "I shall trust to myself hereafter," which the critics, or more correctly, the editors, of the *Atlantic*, *Monkton Milnes*, and Victor Hugo, and termed "his full meridian delirium." Nor is this fact of greater interest than that he himself was aware of a change in his ideas of poetry and resolved while preparing the volume: "I have been a slave, but henceforth I will be free."

Thus it is throughout the whole story. One may see his name linked in favorable comparison with Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Emerson, one may read that "other poets of America have surpassed him in parts but that no one has equaled him in all," and still be less impressed than with his own devotion to the "majesty of Poetry." There is a touch of pathos at times, when he laments that he is not known to the public as a poet, "the only title I covet," when he submits a poem written piecemeal, "one stanza in the morning, one at noon, and one at midnight," and so on till the thing is done, but not more perhaps than in that of all poets. And the whole is colored by the iris-hued thought of "Shelley's mantle" until it is a lovely, haunting thing—this twentieth century F. H.

Atmosphere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Earth screens her children from the

I glimpsed her shield at dawn,
An insubstantial loveliness
That day beat vainly on.

Would I might clothe in magic wise
The things that come to me,
So that their frailty need not fear
The world's austerity.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Yellow in Autumn

Asters and golden-rods were the lively which Nature wore. . . . The latter alone expressed all the ripeness of the season, and shed their yellow lure over the fields, and the now declining summer's sun had bequeathed its hues to them. It is the floral solstice, a little after midsummer, when the particles of golden light, the sun-dust, have, as it were, fallen like seeds on the earth and produced these blossoms. On every hillside, and in every valley, stood countless asters, coreopsis, tansies, golden-rods, and the whole race of yellow flowers, like Brahminical devotees, turning steadily with their luminary from morning till night. Thoreau.

Land!

Now, one morn, land appeared—a speck
Dim trembling betwixt sea and sky:
"Avoid it," cried our pilot, "check
The shout, restrain the eager eye!"
But the heaving sea was black behind
For many a night and many a day,
And land, though but a rock, drew
nigh;
So, we broke the cedar pales away,
Let the purple awning flap in the
wind,
And a statue bright was on every
deck!
We shouted, every man of us,
And steered right into the harbor
thus,
With pomp and pean glorious.

—Browning, in "Paracelsus."

A Morning Tramp

We skirted the river which lay like
a vast frosted mirror beneath a large
ruddy sun faintly veiled by the hazy
atmosphere of the early winter
morning. The dark green of the fir
woods clouded the horizon and the
pure, balsamic breath of them blest
our nostrils. Their outreaching
boughs bore a shimmering star dust
of snow and their trunks were firmly
cased in a glittering sheath of ice.
A gentle wind murmured among
the branches with a soft sighing
tinkle that made the solitude melo-
dious. As our eyes searched the
depths of the forest we observed that
certain small bushes nestled close to
the sheltering canopies of the pines.
The invisible hand of nature which
is wise in the wisdom of its own
plant existence had set these shrubs
there because of a degree of protec-
tion that lay in their nearness to
their tall brothers that so loyally

wear summer's dominant color in
the midst of winter's legions. Tiny
tracks in the snow revealed these
small bushes to be the leaders of
little wild animals who find the seeds
on their leafless branches good for
food.
From the aisles of the pine woods
we came out upon the white reach
of the plains. Here the fierce pres-
ence of the north wind had left its
mark. Hollows and hills were
crusted with drifts fashioned accord-
ing to its own untamed fancy. Naked
stalks laid their slender shadows
against the snow and softly swung
their denuded sprays. Unstudied
and simple yet perfect in its propor-
tions and effect, it was worth a day's
travel just to see this exquisite pic-
ture that winter had wrought.
Only the caw of a crow sounding
faint and far in the icy upper air
broke the white silence.

Expect tomorrow to be fair;
The martins flash, and raise their
pipe;
The lucid west is lighted there
With one candescent purple stripe.
The boats are drowsing on the bay;
The pennant, scarcely fluttering,
lies;
The sea recedes, and far away
Melts in the far-receding skies.
So timidly the shades come on,
So stealthily retires the light,
You cannot say the day is gone,
You do not say, that there is night.
—Afanasy Afanasevich Fet, Translated from the Russian by Oliver Elton.

Sea

Kindness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KINDNESS is a Christian virtue
to be cultivated and practiced.
It is a scientific result of God's
goodness, being based upon the truth
contained in the Scripture, "We love
him, because he first loved us." These
words sound the very keynote of kind-
ness to all who are beginning to ap-
prehend God's grace and to apply their
knowledge to daily living. Nehemiah
cried out in gratitude to God, "Thou
art a God . . . of great kindness."
It can readily be seen that if man-
kind recognized the true nature of
kindness, its derivative from God, they
would strive to express it more un-
derstandingly.

The Bible tells us that man is God's
image and likeness; therefore, in re-
ality, man must be eternally kind in
his unbroken destiny of good. The
understanding of "the hidden wisdom,
which God ordained before the world
unto our glory," was revealed to this
age through the great kindness and
love for humanity—the outcome of
his love of God—which actuated Mary
Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and
Founder of Christian Science. Mrs.
Eddy stands in the great company
of those who, loving God supremely,
thereby forgot hatred and resentment
and became unutterably kind. Like
the Master, who forgave his enemies
on the cross, she remained proof
against resentment in the face of
evil's every attempt to destroy her
life-work through calumnies upon
her personal life. Mrs. Eddy loved
unflinchingly.

Work of this kind for humanity
can be only of God; there can be
no other adequate explanation.
God has always manifested His
love for the world through the lives
of His servants; and this age is be-
ginning to recognize Mrs. Eddy as
God's messenger, who has revealed
to this age the might and fullness of
the gospel of Christ in its scientific
meaning, whereby the world is intel-
ligently finding salvation from its
woes. If humanity fully recognized
the source of all kindness to be
God Himself, and practiced its un-
derstanding to a greater extent, remain-
ing from material views, the millennium
would soon appear. One Godlike
quality, practiced fully in the lives of
men, would destroy much materiality.
A tiny boy of four in a Christian
Science Sunday School had so

profited by the lesson that God is in-
finitely good, and man His image
and likeness, that although he had
previously disliked intensely being
asked to bring his father's boots, he
ran with alacrity when asked to get
them, and put them down with the
remark, "That's being kind like God."
So do those in later years who have
tasted God's kindness in the healing
of the body, or in relief from mental
distress through the ministrations of
Christian Science, bless His holy
name, praying for grace to reflect
the same kindness of God that has so
mightily blessed them.

The student of Christian Science
soon sees that true kindness is not
expressed in the bestowal of a super-
abundance of material gifts or pleas-
ures. Kindness is demonstrated, and
the Golden Rule obeyed, when we
see the ideal man everywhere in
place of the demoralized opposite;
when we, silently for the most part,
appeal to the good inherent in the
human heart, however obscured it
may seem to be. To turn away from
the false declaration of error, which
claim to be personified as mortal man,
is true charity. The kindness of
God was manifested in Christ Jesus
when he said with infinite tenderness
to the adulterous woman, "Neither do
I condemn thee; go, and sin no
more."

God's eternal kindness, forever
blessing His creation, shines forth
from the parable of the prodigal son;
and these tender words fall upon the
ears of troubled, tolling humanity:
"Son, thou art ever with me, and all
that I have is thine." The infinite
kindness of the God who is Love is a
fact. This must be acknowledged
by mortals and demonstrated by them
until their lives are redeemed. Christ
Jesus is our great Exemplar in
parable and holy deed. We recognize
that we have eaten of the husks of
materiality and have adulterated the
pure "milk of the word" with our
material beliefs, but that God's great
kindness is delivering us through
Christian Science, which, as Mrs.
Eddy writes in the Christian Science
textbook, "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" (p. 405),
"commands man to master the propen-
sities—'to hold hatred in abeyance
with kindness, to conquer lust
with chastity, revenge with charity,
and to overcome deceit with honest-
y.'"

The Jerusalem Market

By the time we had finished break-
fast in the hotel the space between
the Jaffa Gate and David Street was
generally filled with market people.
There is the powerful, upstanding
Arab in his flowing robes, a garb
unaffected by the changes of fashion
that have occurred since the days of
Abraham. He has driven in some
goats and sheep, and these are being
bartered.

As horse and mechanically-pro-
pelled vehicles cannot enter the
narrow streets of Old Jerusalem, the
merchandise for the bazaar is lifted
here from the wagons or the backs
of camels and carried to destination.
Here, in Jerusalem's open-air
market, it is the women who are
turning the paragon which skirts the
moat in front of David's Tower into
a long vegetable stall. They come in
from miles round with great baskets
of produce poised on their heads,
and their graceful figures and sup-
ple carriage are the envy of Euro-
pean women.

While I was in Jerusalem only
three locally-grown commodities ap-
peared to be in season—eggs, cauliflower, and fireweed. Oranges
reached us by camel from Jaffa, and
potatoes from the well-known, fre-
quently tasted like a rain-soaked
sack smells. These sturdy peasants
are rarely veiled, and would sit
through the morning by their gorging
baskets of cauliflower in place of
the flower-sellers on the steps of the
Piazza di Spagna in Rome.

If you had any illusion on the pas-
sive Oriental which had withstood
the shock of Alexandria or Cairo, it
would be dispelled by the frequency
that high-pitched voices rose above
the hum of the bartering throng.
Sometimes it is the shrill cries of
boys steering droves of donkeys by
word of mouth; at others a cab-
driver talking to a client who has
paid him the correct charge, or a
colleague who has beaten him in a
sprint to the hotel to pick up a fare;
but, in a general way, the attitude
of the disputant seems to bear out
an impression every one has formed
after many years of travel—that the
farther you go eastward along the
Mediterranean the more explosive is
the form of argument.

Every now and then the mellow
tinkle of bells reaches the balcony.
You can close your eyes and fancy
you are listening to cow-bells on the
Swiss mountains. A moment later
a string of camels is seen on the
Bethlehem road beyond the Jaffa
Gate. Generally they continue the
journey. If they are laden for the
Jerusalem market they come inside
and discharge their cargoes. They
stop down on their knees, nose-bags
are produced and spread out on the
roadway, and the animals snarl at
each other throughout the meal as
if envious of every mouthful of food
that goes into a rival stomach.

By the middle of the morning there
is something of everything in the
crowd. The Moslem woman, closely
veiled, has appeared on the scene
to do her marketing. Some are
veiled in white, some in black, and
some have coloured patterns painted
on gauze which they wear almost
skin-tight over their faces. . . .
The women of Bethlehem mixed in the
crowd. They are Christians, and are
conspicuous by their head-dresses,
which resemble a Welsh woman's
top hat, with a white veil thrown
over it which comes down below the
shoulders, but does not hide the fea-
tures.—Ernest Smith, in "Fields of
Adventure."

Seeing

See thou bring not to field or stone
The fancies found in books;
Leave author's eye, and fetch your
own.
To brave the landscape's looks.
—Emerson.

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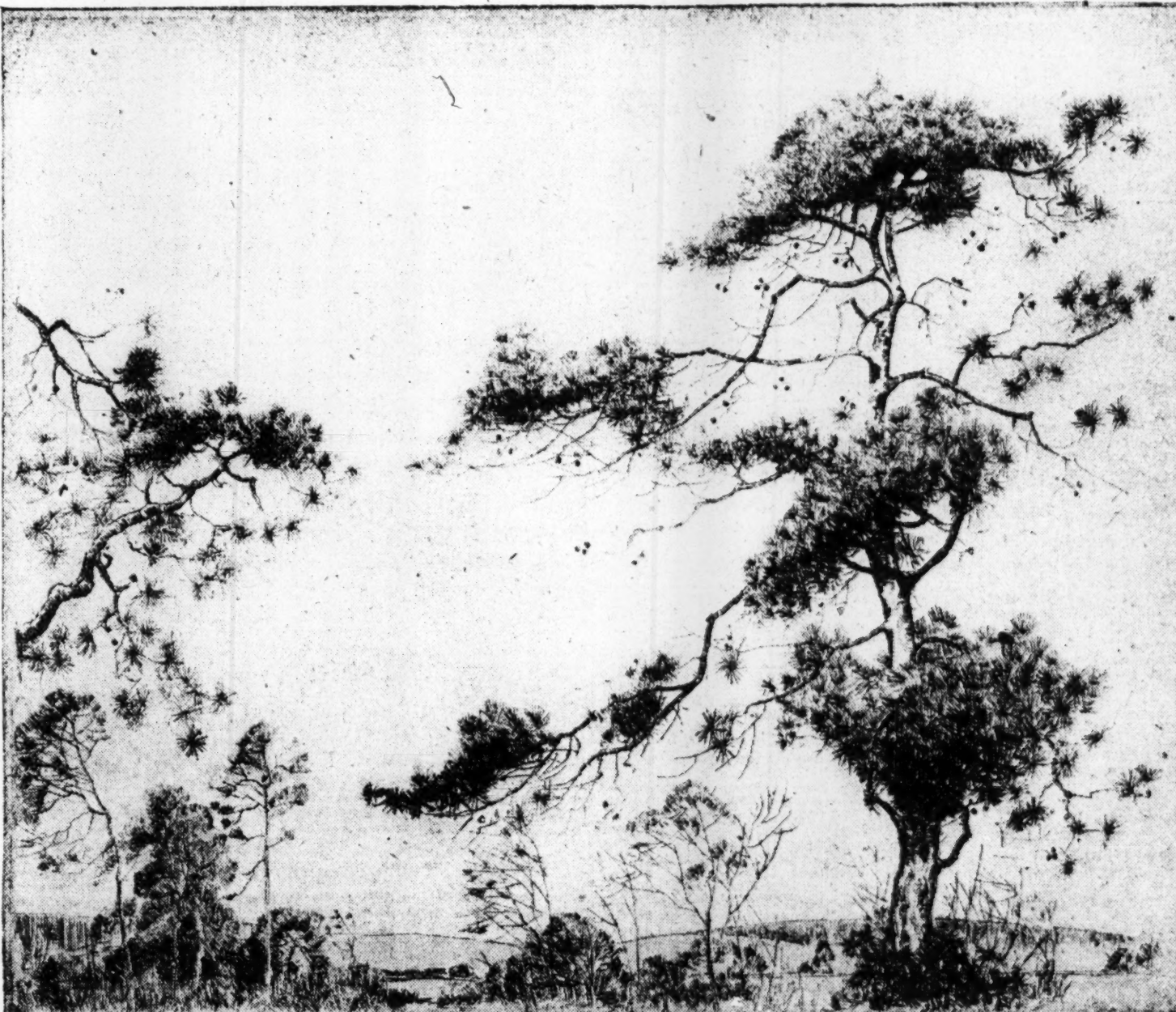
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Pines. From an Etching by Alfred Huty

Bridge-Builders

Chief of these bridge-builders was
Longfellow. Poet of the schoolroom!
What of that? Many men have had
worse titles. The poet of a pot-house
need not be a finer poet, though the
elect will prefer him. Today Long-
fellow's name is damned by his sim-
plicity, his facility, his appeal to the
dwellers in literary Philistia. But I
maintain that in this very character
of schoolroom poet he linked two
continents. He called young England
across the Atlantic, and the children
came with eager feet and friendly
eyes. They came to learn, and he
taught them what the New World
can give the Old. He took from them
their boast that the Old World alone
can give romance to the New. Rom-
ance, that exquisite essence of high
spiritual adventure, was in the hands
of the New World to give. Victorian
schoolrooms were nourished by it.
And because the schoolroom lays
foundations that are never cast
down, the late Victorian still thinks
of America in terms of "Hiawatha"
and "Evangeline" and "Miles Stand-
ish."

I speak from personal experience
of a schoolroom in the latter days of
the Victorian era. I do not defend the
Victorian system of education; . . .
only I claim that it had certain bene-
fits, and that acquaintance with
Longfellow was one of these benefits.
We learned almost as an article of
faith "The Wreck of the Hesperus."
Is there anywhere on earth a child
of that tradition who cannot still re-
peat this poem?

I do not think it was a small thing
so to thrill a million schoolrooms,
even if the glory is quenched in the
roar of Georgian laughter. But even
the young Georgian of today cannot
resist the appeal of that seaboard
story. Only a little while ago a small
English boy was heard im-
portuning his sister to repeat
"Schooner Yespus," showing that
the magic is not yet dead. There
were all the old hackneyed poems,
dear now for memory's sake—"The
Village Blacksmith," "The Belfry of
Bruges," the story of that incredibly
foolish youth who answered, "Ex-
celior" to all questions. . . . These
poems had their value in childhood
and were accepted without criticism,
but the unique glory of Longfellow
to the English child was as the poet
of the Red Indian. . . .

It is undeniable that the poet of
Wild West romance was Longfellow.
William Rossetti, in his critical pre-
face to the poems, admits this fact
as the poet's claim on posterity.
Speaking of "Evangeline" and "Hi-
awatha," he says:
"These, if I am not mistaken,
are works made for posterity and
for permanence. 'Evangeline,' what-
ever may be its shortcomings and
blemishes, takes so powerful a hold

of the feelings that the fate which
would at last merge it in oblivion
could only be a very hard and even
pervasive one. Who that has read
it has ever forgotten it? or in whose
memory does it rest as other than a
long drawn sweetness and sadness,
that has become a portion, and a
purifying portion of the experiences
of the heart? 'Hiawatha' has a dif-
ferent claim. It is a work sui
generis, and alone; moreover, manly,
interesting, and a choice and difficult
piece of execution, without strain or
parade. The native American legends
and aboriginal tone of thought have
to be preserved in some form or
other as a matter of natural and
national necessity; they are here
compactly preserved in a good poem,
the work of a skilled artist. . . .

Those lines were written in 1870,
and in 1924 "Hiawatha" still makes
its magic. Coleridge-Taylor, with his
music, gave it a new glory; and to-
day, in an age that affects to flout
Longfellow, the crowds that assemble
in the Albert Hall in London are
thrilled by the wedding of Hiawatha
and Minnehaha. . . .
I do not think there has ever been
a bridge of words between America
and England better loved than
"Hiawatha." The parody maker can
laugh at it, the critic can say of it
all that he can, of Tennyson's
"Idylls of the King," but he will not
dislodge it from that affection which
is beyond criticism. Human nature
still longs to hear of high adventure,
of the quest of the soul for a country
beyond the furthest peaks. Human
nature still cherishes goodness and
courage and faithful love, clinging to
them wistfully, with the hope of
better things out of sight. The cult
of ugliness is always a passing
fashion, but the quest of beauty is
eternal. "Hiawatha" appealed to all
that was gallant and faithful and
hopeful in the English-speaking world.
It had, too, the great charm
of strange words, a lure that catches
the child mind. Those softly-
voiced names—Hiawatha, Minne-
haha, Nokomis, Shawondasee, Wa-
basso, Mishe-Mukwa enchant the ear.
A child's mind responds instantly to
lines like these:—

Till the darkness fell around him,
And the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
From her nest among the pine-trees,
Gave a cry of lamentation. . . .

An English heron is a fine bird, but
William Rossetti, in his critical pre-
face to the poems, admits this fact
as a mystery and splendor that we do
not know in our less lonely world.
Indeed, I can remember a day when
I could have faced an examination
in the vocabulary that follows the
top-hat had been laid to rest in a
museum.—J. O. P. Bland, in "Some-
thing Lighter."

Color of an Echo

The color of an echo
That quivers at dusk
Between great crags
Of jagged black marble
And then bounds against the sunset
In purple.
It strikes across the sky
Only for an instant
And disappears—
The color of an echo
From a narrow silver horn.
—Bernice DuRae, in "University of
Washington Poems."

M'Quigg in Peking

In his Peking days, having found
"ease after war" and a quiet haven
of contemplative philosophy after
much wandering on stormy seas,
M'Quigg was content (as I have
said elsewhere) to watch the human
comedy in the spirit of one who has
paid for his box at the play after a
good dinner, and looks forward to
sleeping peacefully in his bed when
the "performance is over." His in-
terest in the players was that of a
sophisticated but discerning critic,
of one who had no further ambition
than to feel the footlights in any
interlude of love or war. The
wild asses at his gates might stamp
and legions thunder by, without ever
disturbing the serene detachment of
his outlook on life. By close and
sympathetic contact with the Chinese,
his mind had become imbued with
their rugged racy humour, and in the
process had acquired something of
that instinctive social quality which
cheerfully accepts an inexplicable
scheme of things, but declines to take
it, or any human atom thereof, too
seriously. Peking was his spiritual
home, and he revelled in its atmos-
phere of antiquity and patriarchal
clarity. From his comfortable
box, looking down on the stage, he
had seen many a starred and rib-
banded Excellency emerge to strut
and fret his little hour upon these dusty
boards and leave his polite audience
thoroughly unimpressed; but the ear-
nestness of his gaze, the earnestness
of his mind, the earnestness of his
variety of his comic business
had never failed to afford him en-
tertainment. He perceived—none
better—the deep significance of the
struggle, the predestined clash
of irreconcilable systems, implied by
the intrusion of top-hats and gold-
laced trousers into the Forbidden
City; but whereas their Excellencies
were apt to regard themselves as
heaven-sent makers of momentous
history, M'Quigg, like the Chinese,
preferred to consider this clashing of
systems in the light of centuries
rather than of days. In the past
history of the race he sought an
found justification for the hope that
their venerable civilization would
persist and flourish when the last
top-hat had been laid to rest in a
museum.—J. O. P. Bland, in "Some-
thing Lighter."

The Castle of Carbonek

The castle stands high among vast,
sharp-edged waves of sand at the
edge of a cliff, and looks at the sea
and a long, empty shore. At its feet
a little river can be seen running
in a narrow valley. A few miles off
it rises in the red moorland, then it
falls with many a cascade down
ladders of crag, broadens among wil-
lows where long leaves are all hori-
zontal in the wind, and here by the
castle it has reached an elvish, merry
old age already, as it moves clear
over the brown stones and out among
the rocks to the sea. Opposite the
castle, across the river, the other
side of the valley is clothed in dense
and luminous oak wood. Where the
river joins the sea both the castle
hill and the wooded hill break away
into a broken multitude of bristling
rocks, and among their alleys and
hidden corridors and halls the waves
leap with the motion of a herd of
ridgy cattle galloping through nar-
row gateways. Beyond, and away
for ten miles, the high dark coast
sweeps in a curve which the sea
whitens by showing its teeth; and
round the headland at the end the
ships come and go at stately inter-
vals. Landward, the country rises
in long, steep, furry curves, inter-
rupted by sudden rocks. . . .
And when the moon is clear, and
the tingling sea is vast and alone, this
castle on the sand above the grim
coast is Carbonek, meet for all ad-
ventures and all dreams.—Edward
Thomas.

**THE
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THREE-WORLD'S MARKS BROKEN

own free-style records. He trimmed four-fifths of a second from his 50-yard mark with new time of 22 4-5s. His time of 58 4-5s. for 100 meters was an improvement of 2s. over the previous mark. He passed the 100-yard intermediate measure in this event in 53 3-5s.

In an attempt on her own world's record for 220-yard backstroke, Miss Sybil Bauer of the I. A. C. Olympic champion, fell 10 1-5s. short with a performance of 3m. 7 2-5s.

In an exhibition 220-yard breast-stroke race, R. D. Skelton of the I. A. C. world's record holder and Olympic

of Philadelphia, national professional pocket billiards champion, won both of the games yesterday in his series with Charles Harmon, at Lawler Brothers' Academy, in the 1925 National Pocket Billiard League championship. In the afternoon he had a close battle before he took the game by a score of 100 to 89, after 25 innings of careful play. Greenleaf made a high run of 28 which gave

HAMMER VS. QUINN
Special from Monitor Bureau

* NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Franklin Hammer won the first of the play-off games in the National Amateur 14.2 balking billiards championship at Lawler Brothers' Brooklyn Academy yesterday and will meet A. J. Quinnin the final match this evening. He defeated J. E. Blais-

del, 125 to 87 in 31 innings, with a high run of 19. Blaisdell made a run of 12.

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Chile Looks on Tacna-Arica as Vital Factor in Defense

Nation, However, Eagerly Awaits Coolidge Decision in Dispute With Peru in Order to Renew Trade Relations—Ex-Governor Willing for "Exiles" to Vote

This is the last of a series of four articles by Wallace Thompson dealing with the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile. A comprehensive survey of this situation which involves, in a measure, peace in South America, was one of the objectives of Mr. Thompson's recent trip through South America for The Christian Science Monitor. The setting of this dispute in the hands of President Coolidge for arbitration, and his decision is expected soon.

One must go to Chile to grasp what is a quite unrealized and very important phase of the Tacna-Arica situation—the fact that Tacna-Arica is, like the tariff in the words of a famous American statesman, "a local issue." In other words, the inner workings of Chilean home politics in the last 40 years apparently have had more to do with the defense in the settlement of this ancient difficulty than can possibly be realized by the foreigner who looks on from outside.

The Tacna-Arica issue is in a way now well outside the realm of local or international politics in Chile—as an Chilean editor said recently—brought the subject up. "We think that Mr. Coolidge is a very wise man." In other words, the onus is on President Coolidge, who is to decide whether a plebiscite is to be held to determine the nationality of this province, in Chilean hands for 40 years since the treaty which ended the War of the Pacific between Peru and Chile in 1883.

In Santiago, the capital of Chile, one finds for the first time the importance of the local side of the question. Ever since 1882, 10 years after the treaty, when the plebiscite could have been held (should have been held, Peru insists) no President of Chile has ever dared to open a question which might conceivably result in the alienation from Chilean sovereignty of a section of the country so long under Chilean rule that the Chileans regarded it as Chilean territory. The whole political fabric of the party in power would have fallen to pieces had the vote gone against Chile, after the President, whoever he might be, had allowed the plebiscite. The issue was indeed a local one, and had previously little to do either with Peru, Tacna-Arica, the world's opinion, or anything else.

Trade Resumption Urged
Arlino Alessandri, recently President of Chile, came into power as the representative of a new movement in Chilean life. He found it possible to open the Tacna-Arica question, for various reasons, without endangering his party. For one thing, the change of attitude brought on by the World War and its conclusion had had a profound effect on Chilean thought, as on the thought of other peoples in the world.

Senator Alessandri came to power as a result, in part, of that change in attitude toward government. Today, in Chile, the intense nationalism of the old patriotism has dimmed somewhat and, as many put it, the Chileans are much more interested in getting the Tacna-Arica affair settled so that trade and commerce and progress can go on in South America than in holding to a bit of territory which has brought them only trouble.

This is the attitude of the Chilean business man, particularly the foreign business man interested in foreign trade. There is, however, the other side, also, of the local situation, of the situation which one comes upon in Chile, the side of the intense supporter of the Chilean administration, and of Chile's being allowed to continue to carry out the job of govern-

ment which was started in Tacna-Arica 40 years ago, and to complete, also its system of national defense.

"The question of Tacna-Arica is to Peru a sentimental question. To Chile it is a question of national defense." So Luis Artega, recently Governor of Tacna-Arica and now chief of the Foreign Office, characterized the situation. He added:

At the close of the War of the Pacific Chile took full control of the provinces of Tarapaca, ceded unconditionally by Peru, and of Antofagasta, ceded unconditionally by Bolivia. The province of Tacna-Arica, lying between Chile and Peru, on the north and Bolivia to the east, Chile took control of for 10 years, after which a plebiscite was to be held to determine whether it should belong to Peru or to Chile. The treaty did not say that the plebiscite must be held at the conclusion of the war, but only that it should be held after the expiration of the 10 years.

Military Reasons
But Chile took the administration of the province, not because she wanted to exploit them or to hold them, but for military reasons, because that, in the view of the communications, was the only spot where Peru and Bolivia could mass their combined forces should they decide to move again against Chile in a military way. The war was over, Chile was tired of war, and as insurance against further war, we took charge of the province of Tacna-Arica. Indeed it was, and is, not a question of sentiment or of egoism, but of military necessity. Only now, at last, has it been possible for Chile to take up the question of the plebiscite.

The completion of the military railway the length of Chile, from Santiago to Iquique, the Chilean port to the south of Arica, has come only in recent years, bearing out the contention quoted above. In any case, however, the viewpoint is official and significant. Señor Artega went on to another phase, the plebiscite itself. In reply to a question as to whether Chile would accept without protest an adverse decision, he said:

Chile does not expect an adverse decision, but we would, of course, accept the award of the arbitrator. But the adverse decision would mean that the whole matter would be thrown back to its old place, the whole question which was settled by the Treaty of Amcon would be reopened, and the arbitrator would have then to be called on to determine to whom the territory belonged or should go.

I am convinced that the people of Tacna-Arica would not relish, in this day and age, the settling of their national fate by an outside tribunal, however just and impartial, like the award of a farm in dispute, with all the cattle on the land—in this case all the people on the land—given their nationality, having nothing to do or say about it themselves.

Letting "Exiles" Vote
I can see no way of settling it except by deciding that the plebiscite should be carried through by the brief in the case brushes aside that question and leaps to demands that Tacna-Arica be awarded to Peru, when arbitration is distinctly on the question of the plebiscite, and on the terms of the plebiscite. No, the fair solution can be arrived at in the powers granted the arbitrator under the terms of submission of the question, which provide that President Coolidge as arbitrator can absolutely all the terms of the plebiscite. And to me a plebiscite will solve the problem finally, and nothing else will.

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In other words, Peru is holding to the broad justice of what it claims as its rights, and Chile stands on the technical legality of its actions and of its demands. The question before President Coolidge is thus being forced by the two parties to the controversy into a decision on its part of which of the two countries is right in the method of approach and discussion. The future of Tacna-Arica becomes of secondary importance until that is decided. Peru's idea, if it prevails, will renew discussion on the basis of the original rights of Chile and Peru to Tacna-Arica under and before the treaty which ended the War of the Pacific. The idea of Chile, if accepted, will be to solve the question on the basis of a plebiscite. The problem before President Coolidge is as knotty as any problem could well be.

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He asks the additional questions as to whether the rate divisions between the Ford railway and connecting lines are uniform and if they are a matter of public record, and alludes to the "union rules," which, obviously, enables it to economize.

The questions are pertinent and if the honesty of this carrier has been attained through forcing connecting lines to grant it larger divisions, as well as through its disregard of union rules in which other roads are subjected, all possible light should be thrown upon the subject by bringing out these facts.

Joint Service Requested
The Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific) have asked permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a joint passenger service from Seattle to Portland and 150 miles on each route. At present, there is competition, although schedules are to an extent "staggered," and apparently an operating agreement exists, as the new line, leaving Jacksonville at 8:45 a. m., passing through all central Florida resorts during the day and reaching West Palm Beach at 8:40 p. m.

Co-operation in the interests of economy, and with due regard for maintaining a service satisfactory to the public is an encouraging sign, however, of the progress which has been made by the carriers in elimi-

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Joint Service Requested
The Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific) have asked permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a joint passenger service from Seattle to Portland and 150 miles on each route. At present, there is competition, although schedules are to an extent "staggered," and apparently an operating agreement exists, as the new line, leaving Jacksonville at 8:45 a. m., passing through all central Florida resorts during the day and reaching West Palm Beach at 8:40 p. m.

Co-operation in the interests of economy, and with due regard for maintaining a service satisfactory to the public is an encouraging sign, however, of the progress which has been made by the carriers in elimi-

inating competitive services where such services are known to be a duplication. Train Stenographers
A development which has followed the advent of the extra-fare limited trains is that of providing stenographic services for the use of passengers. The Remington Notes describes the manner in which this was originated by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1880, on the Pennsylvania Railroad recently excerpted was later discussed in the New York Sun, makes an allusion to the comments by Thomas F. Woodcock in that newspaper timely.

Mr. Woodcock disagrees as to the intimation that the D. T. & I. has prospered by means of "union rules," and has invited Mr. Crowther to answer specific questions, dealing with the increased revenue obtained by the D. T. & I. through the diversion of its lines of much of the Ford Motor Company traffic, and with the divisions of through rates with other lines. He indicates that the traffic which the D. T. & I. can offer to other lines makes its position exceptionally fortunate, and that by reason of this it can obtain greater divisions than it formerly was enabled to.

He asks the additional questions as to whether the rate divisions between the Ford railway and connecting lines are uniform and if they are a matter of public record, and alludes to the "union rules," which, obviously, enables it to economize.

The questions are pertinent and if the honesty of this carrier has been attained through forcing connecting lines to grant it larger divisions, as well as through its disregard of union rules in which other roads are subjected, all possible light should be thrown upon the subject by bringing out these facts.

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SPECIAL EARLY SEASON RATES
The hotel for comfort, 100 rooms with bath, swimming pool, steam heat, electric elevator, orchestra, dancing, lobby and sun parlor 100 feet. No finer golf in the South. Two 18-hole golf courses and club house of Augusta Country Club three blocks from Inn. Excellent saddle horses, riding master, indoor golf, lady riding instructor. Write for Booklet K10.
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REDUCED RATES
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300 Rooms
All Outside
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One block south of the Capitol. Residential and transient. Unusually moderate rates.

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
380 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$4.00
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Our tours are interesting from beginning to end. Write us for further information and arrangements.
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Cuba - Southern Resorts
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
AUGUSTA-CHARLESTON-SUMMERVILLE-SAVANNAH
"EVERGLADES LIMITED"
Through Train From New England
"HAVANA SPECIAL"
Direct Thru Sleeping Cars
Mon., Wed., Fri.,
From Quebec
Leave 1:20 P. M.
To "East Coast Resorts"

Other daily Pullman trains leave N. Y. at 12:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., *3:40 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and 8:40 P. M.
*Colonial Express affords connection at New York or Washington with these trains
Winter Tourist Tickets, at reduced fares, now on sale, allowing stop-overs. Return limit June 12, 1925

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ANOTHER BIG UPSWING IN SECURITIES

Leading Industrials Advance to New High-Price Levels

Stock prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's New York market, buying orders being distributed over a broad list. Baldwin advanced 1 1/2 points to 124 1/2, the highest in over a year, and the first sale of the U. S. Steel common was a block of 600 shares at the spread-opening price of the 124 1/2, up 5, and the highest price in eight years. Maxwell Motors A, moved up 1 1/2.

The rally increased in intensity as trading progressed with bear traders surrendering to cover in a number of issues. General American Tank jumped 1/2 points, Federal Light & Traction 4, and H. H. Macy, Nash Motors, Fidelity Phenix Insurance, and Baldwin moved up 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 points.

Scores of issues advanced a point or more, the list including American Can, American Locomotive, Famous Players, Inland Oil, Louisiana Oil, General Electric, National Lead, and Illinois Central. U. S. Steel touched 124 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, denoting sterling reaching another new high above \$4.78 1/2.

Further Good Gains

The upward movement gained momentum as trading progressed, with bullish demonstrations chiefly to the industrials and specialties.

Stocks whose potential earnings seemed large on the business horizon continued to attract attention. They are believed to be pending were most in demand.

Chief interest in the rail group continued in the continued heavy accumulation of Denver & Rio Grande Western preferred which climbed 4 1/2 points, and other active issues showing only moderate gains.

Buying in the general list was stimulated by favorable trade reports, and the ease in the money market was reflected in the sharp improvement in the local Federal Reserve Bank's ratio. Fidelity Phenix Insurance increased its gain to 4 1/2 points. Nash Motors to 4 1/2 and U. S. Realty to 4 1/2. U. S. Steel from 124 1/2 to 125 1/2. American Locomotive, Fidelity Phenix, and Nash Motors were added to the list of stocks to show gains of 3 points or more.

Call money renewed at 2 1/2 per cent. Sales in the first hour ran well above 500,000 shares.

Speculation became more two-sided after midday, high-grade railroads, Union Pacific, Great Northern, and Louisville & Nashville eclipsing their previous tops for the movement, as did various specialties, white chocolate, Nash Motors, United States Rubber, American Seaboard Oil and Cerrito de Pasco were weak and profit taking apparent in the stocks and public utilities.

Commercial Solvents A broke 4 1/2 and the B 2 1/2 points. Adams Express improved 1/2 and Chicago Pneumatic Tool 4 1/2.

Bond Prices Higher

Rising prices marked today's early bond trading, which was featured by a brisk rally in the Denver & Rio Grande Western, and National Lead. The road's refunding was accompanied by advances of 2 to 4 points in the certificates of participation, while the new 5 per cent bonds mounted 1/2 to a new top at 61 1/2.

An advance in the industrial list was led by Virginia Cartridge, which moved up one or two points, while similar gains were scored by American Writing Paper, Magna Copper, Federal Metal, and Standard Oil 7 1/2, and the Wilson batteries.

Strength of foreign exchange, improved a further 1/2 point, and the bonds Mexican issues strengthened on reports that the Government had made provision for debt payments in its annual budget.

VIGOROUS ADVANCE IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In sympathy with an advance in wheat quotations at Liverpool and an uptick in sterling exchange, the wheat market here ended with considerable vigor today during the early dealings. Offerings were light until the market had cleared all around advance of about 1/2 cent.

The opening, which ranged from 1/2 to 1 cent higher, with May 1.56 1/2, and July 1.52 1/2, followed by a general uptick of about 1 cent.

TWO LARGE BOND OFFERINGS TODAY

New bond offerings today were led by \$12,000,000 of 5 1/2 per cent Steel Works, five-year, 7 per cent sinking fund mortgage gold bonds at 98 1/2, and interest, to yield more than 2 1/2 per cent.

Another large issue was \$5,000,000 of Kansas City (Mo.) Waterworks gold 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 104 1/2, and interest, yielding more than 4 1/2 per cent. A new issue scheduled for early offering was \$10,000,000 of Cuba Cane Sugar, 6 per cent, followed by \$4,000,000 of preferred stock of the Consolidated Railroad of Cuba.

COPPER PRICE BEING SHADED

Activity in the domestic copper market is less aggressive, but leading producing interests are not inclined to recede from the 15 1/2-cent level demanded for February and March shipments, connected with the holiday trade, however, shading prices, and stood ready to book orders at concessions.

The home market reflected the London decline. Professional operations abroad were effective in bringing out more competition for business here.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. H. Hens & Co., New York and Boston.)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low Last
Jan. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Feb. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Mar. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Apr. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
May 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Jun. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Jul. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Aug. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Sep. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Oct. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Nov. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55
Dec. 23.25 23.75 23.25 23.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Open High Low Last
Jan. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
Feb. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
Mar. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
Apr. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
May 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
Jun. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
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Oct. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
Nov. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
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LONDON COTTON

Open High Low Last
Jan. 12.84 12.86 12.84 12.81
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
2000 Adolphus	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
2000 Allied Chem.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
2000 Air Reduc.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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NEW YORK CURB SWIFT & CO.'S

Profits Gain

Earnings Equal \$9.41 Share
Sales Total \$775,000,000
— Outlook Is Good

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Swift & Co.'s financial statement, just issued and which marks the rounding out of the year, shows that the company's sales in the year ended Nov. 1, 1924 amounted to \$775,000,000 compared with \$750,000,000 in 1923.

Net profits of \$14,125,888, equal to \$9.41 a share on \$150,000,000 stock, compared with \$12,144,419 or \$7.79 a share in 1923.

The report comprises as follows:

Net income for 1924, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1924, \$14,125,888, compared with \$12,144,419 for 1923.

Gross income for 1924, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1924, \$14,125,888, compared with \$12,144,419 for 1923.

Operating expenses for 1924, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1924, \$14,125,888, compared with \$12,144,419 for 1923.

Net income for 1924, Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1924, \$14,125,888, compared with \$12,144,419 for 1923.

40 Years' Existence

President Louis F. Swift says to the stockholders:

This meeting marks the rounding out of 40 years for Swift & Co., and I am glad to express the opinion that the company is now in better position and has better prospects than ever before.

The year was fairly normal and free of the unusual problems of the past few years. The members of our organization are entitled to credit for having done very good work during the year, and for having held the company's position in the industry, and this means that we have had to provide an outlet for an enormous quantity of goods.

The first week of December, 1924, when the International Live-Stock Exposition and stock market broke all records for hog receipts at Chicago.

The receipts of cattle and sheep during 1924 were practically the same as during the year 1923, which was a record year in the industry, and this means that we have had to provide an outlet for an enormous quantity of goods.

By-Products Help

Increasing prices for by-products have helped Swift & Co. considerably. Higher prices for hides have made it possible to show good results on cattle and sheep.

During the fiscal year ended Nov. 1, 1924, Swift & Co. paid out for live stock \$15,000,000, compared with \$12,144,419 for 1923.

Standard Oil

Standard Oil of New York, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 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TOKYO, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Creation of reserve fire brigades, composed of civilians and army reservists, to be called out whenever a fire reaches major proportions in Tokyo, which is not infrequently, is under way in the Japanese capital. The tremendous destruction by fire that followed the 1923 earthquake is the particular incident that has called these new organizations into being.

"The Flowers of Yedo" was the picturesque name given to the numerous and disastrous fires that periodically swept the city, by its citizens in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, before Tokyo had changed its name from the old designation of Yedo. Fire brigades in those days were composed almost entirely of volunteers, equipped with only the most rudimentary implements for combating the flames.

These firemen of Old Yedo were a political factor in the Shogunate, being the "protesters" against oppression on the part of the wealthy and official classes. They have maintained their tradition, despite the creation of a scientific fire-fighting force during the past half century.

These two groups now exist side by side. When a serious fire occurs there may be seen firemen in approved American-style uniforms handling hook and ladder, long hoses and fire engines, but swarming through the crowds and getting in the way of the professional firemen are these semi-amateurs in picturesque garb, with their fire standards and appeals to the gods to intervene.

From 6000 to 10,000 houses in Tokyo burn each winter. The city is constructed almost entirely of wood, paper, plaster and straw, so that a spark at one point is apt to spread many blocks before being checked. At night, watchmen go about the streets clapping pieces of wood together to indicate that all is safe but, when fire breaks out, every watchman within a radius of two miles beats a great gong and calls out the location of the fire, a survival of the days when all able-bodied citizens roused themselves to assist in fighting it.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In a brief address delivered at the luncheon in New York to Mayor Dever of Chicago, who was the guest of the Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard of the United States Army took occasion to call to the attention of the American people the responsibility of the individual in the matter of law observance. He said that while there has been much criticism of the courts and prosecuting officers because of the alleged failure to enforce the prohibition law, but little has been said regarding the failure of citizens to conform, as individuals, to the terms of the law. He did not attempt to relieve the courts and enforcement officials of their responsibility, but did insist that it is unjust to expect magistrates and policemen to accomplish for the people what the people themselves seek to make impossible.

General Bullard's remarks were begun and finished in about two minutes. But one might have talked an hour and said less. They were forceful enough and true enough, however, to demand serious and thoughtful consideration. No reasonable person would engage an agent or attorney to carry out a specific piece of work, and then, by connivance or the commission of some overt act, make the accomplishment difficult or impossible. And yet it is at least indirectly charged that this is exactly what many of the people of the United States are doing today. The client of the bootlegger smiles to himself as he participates in the conspiracy against the law. The proprietor of the private still chuckles as he bottles up and hides away his illicit product. The host who serves contraband liquor to his guests makes alleged jokes at the expense of the courts and the law they have been established to enforce. All goes merrily, to outward appearances, until the inevitable sequel thrusts its ugly presence upon even the most cautious scoffers.

The penalties of unlawful indulgence are inescapable. Human experience has proved this to the satisfaction of every thoughtful person. No special dispensation has provided an exemption for those who presume to violate a law which they may claim sympathetically to oppose. The very barriers which every American citizen who believes in democratic government has tacitly aided in setting up for the purpose of destroying the liquor traffic make the nullification or continued nonobservance of the law impossible, or at least unsafe and imprudent. The flow of intoxicating beverages has been destroyed at its source. It is impossible, industrially or economically, to provide from legitimate sources the volume of liquor which indifferent or thoughtless persons are consuming under the false supposition that they are deceiving anyone except themselves.

It is inevitable that among those who have, perhaps carelessly rather than viciously, conspired to evade the law, there should take place an awakening which will show them the duty which they cannot shirk. Their responsibility is not less than that of others simply because they do not see as others see. Prohibition is not an experiment, merely. It is the established policy of a Nation which has given convincing proof to the world of the soundness of the fundamental of self-determination. The attempt to nullify a single law will not change the course of history.

Again it is proposed that members of the President's Cabinet, upon their own motion, or in response to direct request, be permitted to participate in the deliberations of either house of the United States Congress. The plan is neither novel nor unique, nor is the move which is now being considered urged as a partisan one. Indeed, the author of the pending bill, Representative Meyer Jacobstein, is a Democrat, and it is indicated that his interest in behalf of the proposal was aroused, or strengthened, by remarks made by Secretary of State Hughes in the course of a campaign speech in Albany, N. Y., shortly before the recent election. Mr. Jacobstein is a man to whom the plan naturally appeals. He is a practical statesman, rather than a mere theorist. To him it at once appears that those intimate with departmental affairs, such as problems of taxation, the protection of the public domain, the conservation of natural resources, and those familiar with whatever weaknesses may exist in laws formerly passed, are best able to advise Congress, and that Congress, so informed and guided, would thereby be able to act more wisely and often more expeditiously.

Reasonably regarded, there is nothing in the plan suggestive of a usurpation of the legislative prerogative by the executive branch of the Government. The Cabinet members would not enjoy the right to vote on pending measures, neither would they add to or detract from the veto power now reposed in the Chief Executive, whom they would quasi-officially represent during the formative stages of legislation. Indeed it might more readily be assumed that the proposed action of Congress in inviting this participation by members of the President's official family in its deliberations is indicative of a realization on the part of legislators that, perhaps by no fault of their own, the importance of Congress in the direction and management of national affairs has been minimized in the public thought. Gradually greater power is being conferred upon the Executive. This is as true in the states, by the way, as in the Nation. There is an unmistakable trend, either for better or for worse, in the direction of centralized authority.

The author of the pending bill believes absolutely in representative government. He does not insist that a member of Congress should act only as a messenger, or as a rubber stamp, but he takes the reasonable ground that one chosen to represent a constituency in the Legislature or in Congress should in fact reflect the true sentiment of his constituency. As to the willingness of Cabinet members to assume this new responsibility he does not venture a guess. Perhaps the nomination is one that would be declined with thanks. Possibly some of those who might be called upon to render this important service would prefer to retain the seclusion of their portfolios. Not all Cabinet officers are equipped to assume the rôle of advocate. In their new position they would stand where the white light of publicity would beat down upon them pitilessly under the manipulation of opposing party leaders. It seems strange that, merely in the hope of gaining some temporary political advantage, men claim to differ widely on matters of public policy. The occasion passing, those who have professed divergent views often reconcile their differences and unite in common cause, which, after all, is that policy which assures the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Jacobstein's bill, it is explained, is almost an exact duplicate of one recommended by a select committee to the United States Senate forty-three years ago. Distinguished statesmen of that day favored such an enactment, and it could not have been said at that time, as some have intimated today, that the power and prestige of Congress was threatened by the usurpation of executive authority. Sponsoring the measure then were such men as James G. Blaine, William B. Allison, Daniel W. Voorhees, George H. Pendleton, and John J. Ingalls. Leaders such as they neither feared, nor would they admit, the possibility of either political or individual subversion.

A famous English publicist has expressed the opinion that it would be a "calamity" were M. Herriot to withdraw prematurely from the post of Prime Minister in France. Without going so far, it may indeed be said that there was in many quarters a good deal of misgiving when it was announced that a governmental crisis might be expected in France. Doubtless there would arise another leader who would carry on the work of pacification that M. Herriot during the past year began so well. But in respect of his handling of foreign affairs, M. Herriot has indeed earned the good wishes of many another country besides his own.

For a moment, the opposition against him appeared to be formidable, and his own Radical friends announced in their newspapers the desirability of a change. Whether he will be able finally to weather the storm is considered doubtful. It is well known that few French Ministers have a long life. It has been shown that since 1890 French Prime Ministers have stayed on an average ten months only. The majority have stayed for a shorter period because the average is brought up considerably by the three years of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the three years of M. Combes. M. Clemenceau in his first period of office also stayed for nearly three years. If one were to abstract these relatively long ministries and that of M. Poincaré in the last Parliament, the average duration of a French Prime Minister would be short indeed. M. Herriot has already exceeded it, and it is therefore not in the least surprising that there should be talk of a change.

But looking upon his Ministry from the standpoint of the observer abroad, it is certain that nothing but praise can be given to his management of affairs. Internally he may, as his opponents claim, have made mistakes, but externally he has brought about a vastly different condition of things. When he took over the reins of power in June, France's policy was to remain for an indefinite number of years in the Ruhr. The ill feelings of Germany toward France could hardly have been worse. The Dawes plan had been drawn up, but its all-round acceptance without serious reservations was still a matter of doubt. The sentiments of both America and England toward France had been put to a severe strain. Rightly or wrongly, they both disapproved entirely of the Poincaré policy, which was doomed to failure, and which might have the effect of bringing about sooner or later another war. Russia was still an outcast from the European nations so far as France was concerned.

Since June the courage and the dexterity of M. Herriot, who is essentially an honest man with an international outlook, have brought about a metamorphosis. It is true that there are still unpleasant and prickly questions to be resolved, but generally speaking the relations of France and Germany are not only greatly improved in themselves, but may now be expected to improve steadily. In a few months the Ruhr will be finally evacuated, and in the meantime there is no particular inconvenience in the military arrangements that France has made. The Dawes plan is operating successfully under the direction of the American Agent-General for Reparations, Mr. Parker Gilbert. France has tried the bold experiment of recognizing Russia, and the outcome of this experiment is awaited with considerable interest.

Whatever happens, the good intentions of M. Herriot cannot be called into question. As for the relations of France with other powers, they have been immeasurably bettered. The entente cordiale has certainly been renewed between France and England, while American confidence in France is amply demonstrated by the success of the loan for the French Treasury which was floated, and by the success of other loans for various purposes which were taken up with alacrity. The debts problem has not yet been solved, but a beginning which is not altogether unpromising has been made.

If M. Herriot had accomplished nothing else, this record would be a remarkable record to have crowded into the short space of six or seven months. An entirely new interest has been taken in the League of Nations, which M. Herriot has championed, and those who were announcing its

demise have discovered that they were speaking prematurely. That is why, without expressing any opinion on matters of purely domestic concern, the world rejoices in the efforts that have been made toward a better understanding between peoples, with the resultant promise of peace and prosperity.

The popular belief entertained by many Americans concerning the Mexican peon, that he is a lazy individual, who prefers loafing, with occasional diversions into banditry, to hard work, is possibly due to some extent to the characterization by Artemus Ward, who wrote that the Mexican divides his time between sleeping a spell and getting up to revolute for a spell. Certain interests have been insistent that the United States should recognize its duty under the Monroe Doctrine, that forbids European interference with the governmental affairs of the American continents, and should undertake the establishment of order and settled industry in Mexico. By these interests, moreover, it has been represented that the trouble has been that the great bulk of the Mexican people did not want to work, and for that reason must be kept in order by a "strong man" government which would firmly repress all discontent.

That such a statement of the situation constitutes a misrepresentation of the facts has been known to those who have lived in Mexico and have come in contact with the people. So widely, however, has the picture of the lazy, loafing peon been spread abroad, that the efforts of Madero, Carranza and Obregon to do to the Mexican people a better opportunity to improve their industrial and social conditions have been regarded by most American critics as destined to inevitable failure. And this because the peon "would not work," and in his idleness would soon resort to further revolutions.

That given a proper incentive to labor—fair wages and security of ownership in that which he earns—the Mexican is by no means the useless loafer that he has been pictured, is shown by the recent experience of a number of western American states into which there has been a large Mexican immigration during the last few years. Beginning at first with Texas and California, this immigration has moved steadily northward, reaching as far as Minnesota, and including Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Oklahoma and other states.

These incoming peons have been chiefly farm and ranch workers, but some of them have found employment in railway construction and track maintenance, in mine and smelting operations, and in many trades calling for a certain degree of skilled labor. Wherever they have gone, they have shown themselves to be willing and anxious to work, and while at first some objections to their employment were made by organized labor, on the ground that their lower standard of living induced them to accept lower wages than that paid native Americans, they have shown an adaptability to American conditions, and soon learn to demand a fair wage that will enable them to live according to prevailing standards.

They are reported further as desirous of learning the language of their adopted country and of becoming citizens and of establishing homes. Their children are eager seekers after education, and in the city of Los Angeles alone there are reported to be nearly 20,000 Mexican children enrolled in the public schools. The reports as to the industry of these Mexican expatriates indicate that it was not so much their own fault, but the unfair conditions and lack of opportunity in their native land, that have kept so many peons in a state bordering on poverty. If similar conditions of order and security can be established south of the Rio Grande as prevail to the north of that river, it may fairly be expected that the tide of Mexican emigration will decrease in proportion as the great natural resources of Mexico are developed.

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Editorial Notes

An anecdote, culled from "an old English essayist," which the Winnipeg Evening Tribune relates in a recent editorial entitled "Sport and Bad Temper," is worth reproducing because it expresses a point of view which, while undoubtedly true, generally escapes notice. An irascible country squire was playing a cricket game with the village blacksmith, one Tom Walker. Tom was bowling such stonewallers that the squire could do nothing with them. Finally he dashed his white hat to the ground and called Tom various uncomplimentary names. But they all knew the squire of old. "I don't care what 'ee says," remarked Tom. "Squire don't be mad at me; he be mad at 'ee." That is exactly it. And if more people realized that such outbursts are nearly always in reality directed at "ee," there would be less answering back; and if that was eliminated there would not be anything more to the affair. The quarrel would not end there; it would not even begin.

In offering to all officers and employees in its service an opportunity to purchase New York Central stock on a time-payment plan and at a lower price than it can be bought on the market, that railway is showing concretely that it really is interested in the welfare of those helping to make it a success, and does not regard them simply as cogs in a machine. During the period of payment interest will be charged at 4 per cent on deferred installments, but dividends will be credited to the account of the subscriber. A feature of the plan is the option of cancellation of subscription before full payment is made, in which case the company will refund the full amount paid in, plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent. This co-operative spirit which is being manifested in many directions in the business world today is one of the most promising indications of the establishment of a more healthy relationship between the traditional enemies, Capital and Labor.

How to Encourage Commercial Aviation

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD THOMSON

Former Secretary of State for Air in the British Labor Government.

The most obvious way of encouraging commercial aviation is to subsidize it. This course has many grave disadvantages, not the least of which is that it tends to create a monopoly at the public expense. Nevertheless, in view of the many limiting factors which hamper commercial aviation in the British Isles, a subsidy was granted to the Imperial Airways Company (a group consisting of four aircraft firms in England) by the last British Government, but one, and confirmed by the late Labor Government.

The chief limiting factor in Great Britain is, of course, the small size of the land surface; this, combined with the excellence of the railway system, reduces the number of travelers by air to a minimum, and long journeys can be accomplished during the hours of darkness (when airplane travel is for the present not practicable) in comfort and without any loss of time during normal business hours.

In America, the conditions should be wholly different: in a territory of such vast extent, aviation as a means of locomotion for business people should have a great future and be a commercial proposition from the outset. Whereas in England flying may be compared to hopping, in America aircraft can spread their wings and provide a regular and economical form of travel.

Other methods of stimulating commercial aviation are less open to criticism and might, I should imagine, be applied with advantage in the United States. For example, the creation of lines of landing grounds, or what are sometimes termed aerial highways, would encourage many individuals and business firms to keep their own airplanes. If between New York and San Francisco, for instance, there were landing grounds at intervals of, say, twenty miles, where travelers by air could find fuel, parts, fuel and meteorological reports, many would fly to gain time over that long distance, and gladly pay fees for the use of the aerodromes, just as shipping companies pay harbor dues, or motorists pay for the use of a garage.

If, in addition, these landing grounds were lit up by night, so as to be visible from a great altitude, and had lighthouses with distinctive flashes like those around the coasts, one of the disabilities of commercial aviation would be overcome, and night flying in moderately fine weather would be safe and practicable. That the state should provide these facilities is quite as reasonable as a state-owned postal service; these aerial highways

would be, to begin with, air mail routes, but if they were used by business firms and individuals as passenger and freight routes, they would soon not only pay their way but bring in a substantial revenue.

Another method is the encouragement of flying clubs. This involves a state subsidy. It is true, but the least objectionable form of subsidy. The assistance is not given to manufacturing firms, but to associations of adventurous young men to whom aviation will, in the near future, become a sport. Something of this kind is already being done in Britain, where it is felt that the people, who as a race owe so much to the habit of the sea, have got, if they mean to hold their own, to acquire the habit of the air. Light engine airplanes are already being produced which are quite safe vehicles in careful, skilful hands, and are no more costly to run than an ordinary motorcar. These are the motorcycles of aviation.

Governments can help commercial aviation by undertaking the expensive and unremunerative task of experiment and research. This implies, of course, the maintenance of a small factory and a highly trained staff of experts. In Britain, where such an establishment exists, it has proved well worth while, since it enables the Air Ministry to exercise control over types, and to insist, with adequate knowledge and authority, on a high standard of airworthiness in all machines manufactured by private firms.

So far the principal form of encouragement given by governments to commercial aviation has been to place orders for fighting airplanes. This practice is really an inversion of the proper method. The basis of the British sea power has been, and is, her mercantile marine, which both directly and indirectly reinforces and supplies the class of men required in her fleets. Any country possessed of a great commercial air service will be immeasurably better situated than one without it, even if the latter has, to begin with, a stronger air force.

A reserve of trained pilots, ground organizations, the capacity to turn out a large number of engines and fabrics at short notice, are essential for the swift expansion of an air force in time of war. A highly developed commercial air service, which has enlisted the skill and enterprise of numbers of private citizens, will provide these essentials more effectively than the most costly military and naval air forces, and in the end will prove to be a vital and indispensable element in air defense.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Jan. 9.

One hundred and three deputies forming an Opposition bloc have approved a manifesto in which the accusations against the Government are repeated, perhaps in stronger terms than before. But no mention is made of what they are going to do Monday in the Chamber. Although it is officially stated that the Opposition bloc presented a united front, it is an open secret that many deputies strongly favor an immediate return to Parliament. Moderate Socialists and many Democrats believe a passive policy is no longer useful.

The new army reform scheme elaborated by the Minister of War, Gen. Antonio Di Giorgio, was to come before the Italian Chamber when it reassembled after the holidays. The reform implies a notable reduction of the effective strength of the Italian army, which, however, will be in a state of higher efficiency. The plan has been submitted for approval to the Superior Army Council, which has among its members the Duke of Aosta, Marshal Armando Diaz and General Giardino. While the reductions in the infantry are small it seems to be the intention of the Minister of War to cut down the strength of the cavalry from forty to twenty squadrons. As is generally the case in Italy any technical question is always studied from a political standpoint, and the Opposition did not hesitate to declare that the ultimate object of the reform was to have the army reduced in order to increase the power of the Fascist Militia. The Army Council has now rejected the whole scheme, but as it is in a purely advisory capacity the reform will nevertheless be submitted to Parliament. In the Lower House it will encounter some criticism, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be passed by the Senate.

Signor Roberto Farinacci, an extremely prominent and hot-headed Fascist Ras, was lately down the street of the Nation through an incident which happened to him some time ago. While returning to his native town in a motorcar at dusk, one of the glass windows of this car was shattered presumably by pistol shots. He at once put it down to a personal attack by the Communists and denounced the affair in the press. A thorough investigation

tion by the local authorities, however, proved not only that this was not the case, but that it was the harmless mishap of some village boys who were playing at slingshot. Needless to say the fact caused great amusement in the country, and the comic papers were for an entire week full of it.

Foreign press correspondents have been officially informed that all forms of censorship have been at last totally and definitely abolished. Although similar assurances have been given to them about six months ago, press messages continued to be strictly censored by some unknown officials belonging to the Home Department. On every possible occasion the Foreign Press Association has lodged protests against the way censorship was exercised, and especially against the heavy delay and mutilations which press messages suffered, but hitherto evasive replies have been obtained. The Government has always been anxious to describe the internal situation as being quite normal; the suppression of telegrams dealing with that particular subject always obtained results contrary to those expected by the Government. Most of the wildest rumors that have been lately spread abroad about Italy were due to the lack of news at the moment when it was known that something of importance was taking place in this country.

All Italy will look on 1924 as the year of the foundation of modern Rome on account of the many projects which have helped to make it the worthy capital of a great nation. During the past fifty years, since Rome became the capital of the Italian kingdom, improvements have come about gradually. The year 1924, however, has been filled with important dates marking the approval of the projects for a new national theater, an underground railway, a tunnel connecting the quarter of St. Peter's with the Forum, the excavations of the Imperial Forum, and the erection of many new decorative fountains. The project which most deeply concerns the Romans is the complete excavation of all the Forums buried beneath the city. It is hoped that the systematic plan which has already been put forward will insure the desired success of this work.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"What's the Matter With Prohibition?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Seeing your recent editorial, entitled "What's the Matter With Prohibition?" reminds me of a recent experience I have had, and leads me to believe that, while much is being done to catch actual offenders, but little is being done to catch the acceptors of bribes, and in the prevalence of bribery seems to be the real trouble. A few days ago I had occasion to talk with a stranger. He was a Russian Jew, had been in the United States ten years, was illiterate and of not very pleasing appearance. When I had conversed with him some time he grew confidential, and told me he was a bootlegger. I had noticed that he talked money in large figures and seemed to be quite prosperous. Now he spoke with me quite freely and answered all the questions I asked, as he saw that my business was in no way connected with his.

Apparently he was not troubled with any scruples of conscience, for he told me that it was not necessary to be poor, that people were too honest and that he had no fear of consequences. He had plenty of money, he said, and every man has his price. He told me, moreover, that he gets his liquor from certain hospitals which make requisition for Government stores. These hospitals order much more than they can use and sell the remainder to bootleggers who are willing to divide with them. He said he never sold home brewing, for that "kills and blinds people"; he was "honest" and did a "legitimate business."

He delivers his wares by truck which he follows in a pleasure car so as to be ready in case of trouble. In such a case he gets out and "talks nicely" to the officer of the law and reasons with him. "If you please me in you will accomplish nothing, but here is a chance of making something for yourself." At that he hands the man \$500 or \$600, and he claims that he has never had any trouble yet.

Asked if he was not afraid that he would some time strike an honest man, he said, "That is chance I take, and if I am arrested I will have to go to jail for thirty days, but what is that?" In thirty days he would be out again to ply once more his old trade. L. B. C. Boston, Mass.

On Regulating Pedestrians!

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

By conforming to a simple and readily understood practice, pedestrians in large cities can greatly minimize the possibility of dangers which now confront them when crossing the streets. The most cursory thought will show that accidents chiefly occur where the auto approaches the pedestrian from behind. A slight analysis will also disclose that this almost always occurs when such person has been walking parallel with the auto traffic.

Were cities to conduct campaigns of education to awaken all to the advisability of facing the traffic on their side of the roadway, it could quickly be generally seen that autos would then invariably be in front and not behind them when they crossed intersecting streets.

A further reason why cities might well consider the carrying on of such campaigns of education, through ap-

propriate posters or in other ways, is to be found in the deplorable but quite common habit of clipping a few seconds from their walk by crossing the less frequented streets at an acute angle—quite often in the middle of the block. Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Monitor in Georgia

Within the last few weeks several commendatory editorials have appeared in Georgia newspapers concerning The Christian Science Monitor. The Albany Herald, for instance, ran the following:

The cleanest daily newspaper in this country, editorially, morally and typographically, is The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston. And it is one of the best, being up to date in all its departments, carrying full market and financial reports. But it prints no scandal and none of the stories of crime that other daily newspapers publish. Murders, robberies, suicides, sensational and scandalous trials, and all matters of this kind are given no place in its columns. And yet it is a great newspaper. Its clientele is naturally select, not to say exclusive, but the paper commands confidence and respect wherever it is read.

The Cordele Dispatch reproduced the foregoing statement, and added these sentiments:

We heartily endorse every word of this comment and add that we are really pleased at the opportunity to reprint it. It is not an overworked good word. It is a fair criticism. A clean newspaper—one without scandal and salacious court trials—it is really interesting to view its pages.

Something some day must bring the American newspaper back to its true calling—else American journalism will have seen its useful day. In the midst of the field, here is a paper that succeeds and does so on an invariably clean, elevated standard.

In the last national Democratic convention in New York this paper came down from Boston with an honest, impartial, clear presentation of the deliberations each day and sold as the lone outstanding publication which did not throw to the winds the uncolored news account. It was the only newspaper we have yet seen which presented the bare news and left the rest of it to the convention leaders. And yet how hard it is still for people who did not see it to believe everything else in the form of a newspaper was beside all reason.

Here is a newspaper that is worthy of the fine compliment. How we wish that American journalism stood at the same footing! What a wholesome change would come into American politics!

Then the Savannah Press ran an editorial, which read in part:

As we understand it, The Christian Science Monitor eschews crime news and low sensations. It is non-partisan, in a way, and during the national Democratic convention in New York last summer, when the local sheets were vying with each other to denounce the wings of their own party, The Christian Science Monitor showed itself very fair and decent and was distributed among the delegates, who read it with interest. Every morning this paper was placed in the doorway of the rooms containing the Georgia delegates at the Pennsylvania Hotel and it was like a breath of fresh air to read The Christian Science Monitor after the heated vapors of the partisan sheets which paraded as newspapers.